The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6564. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Enthusiastic Republican Rally at the Cooper Institute.

Masterly Address by Senator Roscoe Conkling.

Thorough Review of the Leading Political Issues.

A Warm and Dignified Defense of Gen. Grant.

Complete Vindication of His Administration.

Cooper Institute, the scene of very many great gatherings of the people, never saw a better political meeting than that of last evening. Hon. Roscoe Conkling, upon invitation of the Republican Central Committee of this City, had consented to address the people upon the living political issues of the day, and the well-known ability and eloquence of the speaker, the interest in and sympathy for the great Republican Party, combined to fill the large hall with a most intelligent audience of both sexes, for a large number of ladies graced the meeting by their presence. Shortly after 7 o'clock the doors of the building were opened, and within ten minutes every seat was filled, and men were standing in the aisles, there being nearly 5,000 people within the hall.

The stage behind the platform was tastefully draped with the national ensign, a bust of Washington having been placed in the centre embowered in the folds of our flag. The platform was occupied by many well-known public men, politicians, merchants, lawyers and bankers. Among many others were the following: The speaker of the evening, Hon. Roscoe Conkling; Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. Hugh Gardner, Hon. George Opdyke, Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist; Hon. R. Delafield Smith, Mr. Henry D. Lapaugh, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, Col. Geo. E. Howe, Col. Charles S. Spencer, Gen. Wm. A. Darling, Rev. Mr. Butler, (colored,) E. V. C. Eato, (colored,) E. B. Conover, (colored,) Col. George A. Sharpe, Col. B. Morgan.

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Hugh Gardner came forward and moved that Mr. Jackson S. Schultz take the chair. This was unanimously carried, and the gentleman then advanced to the front of the platform, amid much enthusiasm.

MR. SCHULTZ'S SPEECH.

Mr. Schultz spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: After thanking you for the honor which you have conferred, which I do most sincerely, there is very little left for me to say, or very much, as you may choose. We have before us to-night some very important matters which will be presented by authority; but I think you will excuse me from making any extended remarks. I would have been very glad, fellow-citizens, to escape this national controversy. For six months or more I have devoted myself to local matters, and have had quite enough to do. I had hoped that you would have excused me on this occasion, that I might confine myself for six months more in that same direction. Though I stand here to-night on a national platform, I do not and will not give up the City of New-York. [Applause and cheering.] The City and State of New-York must be saved as well as the nation. [Renewed applause.] I have the consent of our friends here this night to-night I shall have a furlough to serve in a minor capacity. I am very glad to accept you, and if I were at liberty, on Clay manors, I should state to you how much is in the future for you to do. You cannot conceive, though you have read the papers as I have, how much of corruption there is in the City of New-York. The Commissioners that you appointed some time ago prepared, at large expense and with great care, a very large amount of information which was to be laid before the citizens of New-York. But our Legislature—I blush to say, a Republican Legislature—failed to give us the proper committees of investigation, the proper committees to send for persons and papers to fasten it to an intelligent and legal way upon the responsible offenders. If they had given us those Committees, I hesitate not to say that the citizens of New-York would be richer by millions richer than they are. [Applause.] But in the near future, even after Fall, though your attention will be drawn away to other matters, I do hope, I do expect that the good people of New-York will not forget their own City; and when they are called upon to send to the Common Council, when they are called on to elect a Mayor, when they are called on to send honest Representatives to Albany, they will heed the call. With these few remarks, fellow-citizens, I shall not tax the gentlemen having charge to read the list of Vice Presidents of the meeting.

During Mr. Schultz's speech, he was frequently interrupted by applause. As the conclusion of his short introductory address, Col. E. T. Morgan, Assistant Postmaster, read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting, nearly every name being greeted with cheers and expressions of approval:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. E. D. Morgan,
Francis Lieber, LL. D.,
Hon. George Opdyke,
Hon. R. Ray Chatham,
Hon. P. Cooper,
Hon. M. Van Nort,
George B. Butler,
George R. Andrews,
John Neely,
Charles E. Russell,
Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Hon. Isaac H. Bailey,
Hon. Isaac Dayton,
Joseph Seligman,
A. P. Hall,
Otis D. Swan,
Joseph H. Varnum, Jr.,
Lyman Bradley,
Charles Watrous,
Chas. E. Whitehead,
Geo. B. Deane, Jr.,
James W. Parr,
Nathaniel Hayden,
Archibald Hance,
Michael Cregier,
Hiram Barney,
John Bates,
Pierre C. Van Wyck,
James W. Nevins,
Cornelius Glover,
H. F. Spaulding,
Hon. John J. Slosson,
John R. Fanshaw,
Jas. Weatherstone,
Edgar Keenan,
Wm. Haw, Jr.,
Gen. Wm. S. Hillyer,
Horatio J. Allen,
Hon. Wm. Kent,
Thomas Kiser,
S. H. Kunze,
Otis T. Hall,
Wm. G. Sterling,
Alex. Wilder,
Josef E. Erhardt,
Hon. W. F. Allen,
Geo. F. Putnam,
John D. Ottiwell,
John H. Brady,
George Ross,

SECRETARIES.

Col. E. T. Morgan,
Geo. Bliss,
Julian T. Davies,
Edward Mitchell,
Fred. H. Mayer,
Henry M. Mayell,
Dennis L. Peabody,
Geo. W. Lyon,
Daniel Ellis,
Wm. Drummond,
Rufus B. Cowing,
Geo. B. Morris, Jr.,
F. M. Patrick,
Gen. E. Keyser,
Gilbert Jones,
Edward Mitchell,
Andrew A. Schneider,
John Finch,
Jacob Guller,
James Cumming,
Colon Bennett,
Chas. D. Shipman,
Henry C. Overin,
Francis E. Resch,
Samuel G. Williamson,
F. C. Wagner,
J. P. Dwight,
Vincenzo Botta,
Richard S. Rowe,
Seymour A. Bates,
Richard Butler,
Matthew Chambers,
Howard R. Chesla,
Merritte W. Cooper,
Geo. W. Conduit,
Alfred W. Craven,
C. A. Davison,
Wm. H. Kirby,
Thomas Denny, Jr.,
Chas. C. Dodge,
Nathaniel Dunn,
Henry Draper,
T. T. Everett,
Teed Roosevelt,
Jonathan Sloat,
Dan Ahearn (Mayor),
David G. Francis,
John A. G. Gray,
John C. Green,
E. W. Hartwell,
Parker Handy,
Wm. Hamilton, Jr.,
N. Pendleton Hosack,
Richard M. Hunt,
Wm. Burnet,
Joseph C. Jackson,
Wm. Wade,
Joseph Smith,
Samuel C. Thayer,
Elias H. Dixey,
Philip B. Reilly,
James McGuire,
Francis Gallagher,
Joseph Corbin,
Alfred E. Whitney,
Daniel S. Gilbert,
B. H. Adams,
Wm. Alexander,
Dr. H. H. Gregory,
Amos S. Chamberlain,
Wm. S. Duryea,
Dr. Charles Bruening,
Nicholas E. Conger,
H. V. Crawford,
John Keeney,
Wm. Halden,
Geo. Bliss,
Wm. H. Wenman,
Thos. B. Bulkley,
Geo. W. Prance,
S. W. Clay,

During the reading of these names, the features of Mr. Conkling were seen at the back of the platform, when three rousing cheers for him were given. When he came forward to deliver his speech these cheers were repeated again and again, and it was some little time before the enthusiasm of the audience could be restrained sufficiently to give him a hearing. Anxious as every one was to listen to the distinguished Senator, the mention of the name of Gen. Grant, just after he began his speech, elicited round after round of deafening applause, which echoed through the building with thrilling effect. There seemed to be something so magnetic in the very name of Ulysses S. Grant that the whole house was carried away by the excitement, and the most quiet and dignified-looking men stood up waving their hands, while cheer after cheer rent the air. When this outburst had subsided, it was startled afresh by the simple but feeling words of Mr. Conkling, "As he deserves all that." The Senator then proceeded with his speech, being frequently interrupted by applause, the same tumultuous and enthusiastic feeling being manifested by the audience throughout, the address being listened to, it is needless to say, with the most unflagging interest to its close.

The Chairman in introducing Senator Conkling said:

Now, my friends, without offering any apology and without making any extended remarks, I shall say we have a friend in Hon. Roscoe Conkling, now present. [Great cheering.] And let me also say to you, a faithful friend among the faithful, (cheers,) and one whom we are proud to honor. Ladies and gentlemen, Senator Conkling.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Senator Conkling, on rising, was received with immense cheers. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your greeting of me so bright and the warmth of your reception quite oppress me. I have not words fully to express my feelings. It has been my privilege, for twenty years, sometimes from this platform, to address my neighbors upon political issues, and too much ardor and too much of the partisan have always been among my many faults. Yet no canvass has ever marred me like this. [Cheers.] No election has ever so appealed to my sense of fair play, no canvass has ever involved so much of injustice, malice and foul play, never has ever so piercingly tested the common sense and generosity of the American people. [Cheers.]

INJUSTICE HEAPED ON THE PRESIDENT.

Eleven years' service in Congress has made me a close observer of four Presidents, and of many public men; and if among them all there is one, living or dead, who never knowingly failed in his duty, that one is Ulysses Sydney Grant. There was lavished in giving him the name of Sydney, for its crowning and pointed quality is his magnanimity. If there has been a high official over ready to admit and correct an error—if there has been one who did grossly, firmly and with the things given him to change, that one is the full man in war, and that quiet counsel in peace, who has "both learned endure" by every township in forty-six States and Territories for the great trust he here holds. Yet this man, honest, brave and modest, and proved by his transcendent deeds to be endowed with genius, courage, sense and moral qualities adequate to the greatest affairs; this man who served his country, and sacrificed our humanity and was come from despair and here throws on his shield through the flame of battle by which how far men, they would have perished) man, surrender seems administration our country has flourished, all so and Grant proved; this man, by subject, a nation's, Applauded, and, Gentlemen, you know, the rank he held [illegible]

Blue and adverse partisan clamors. Why is all this? Simply because he stands in the way of the greed and ambition of politicians and schemers. Many honest men join in the cry, or hear it without indignation. They are deceived by the stock in industry cause carried on the sly; but the managers are each disappointed with grants, or mere the method and the evils, who follow politics as the church followed the knife. A fear of what may become the Negro waged for months. The Presidential family, and all nearly connected with him, have been persecuted and brutally assailed with foul slanders. Every thrust and countermost and stroke with his honor has been met with a falsehood or a gratuitous wish to have some other to make by a change. Some of the big men to substitute someone or to drive him out.

The President cannot enter the field of controversy and defend himself; the proprieties of his station forbid. He is chief magistrate, something beyond the ordinary, a conspicuous mark, a kind of personification, as it were, of the treasures of the nation, and which will be the prize of posterity. All the politicians will, in the end, disgrace only the authors; it will not disgrace Grant or the nation, because the nation will spurn and resent it. The disgusting personalities emptied upon Gen. Jackson, secured his re-election; an offended people struck back, and they will strike back again.

WHERE THE OPPOSITION HAS BLUNDERED.

The American people may misjudge a political question, they may be deceived, but with the truth before them, they will never be unjust, and never unwise upon a question of right and wrong. Ingratitude has been charged upon Republics, and just there is the point where the angry enemies of the President have blundered. Had the cool veterans of the Democracy formed or selected the issues to be presented, they would have been wise enough to so frame them that the people could decide in their favor without fixing a stigma upon Gen. Grant, and without blasting his name or doing him wrong. But the Democratic statesmen, the leaders in a hundred fights, have been mere lookers-on; leadership has been assumed by Republican renegades and "out" men so eaten up with envy, or so maddened with the loss or refusal of place and patronage, that nothing would satisfy them short of a resurrection, sensational, gigantic raid. When a man turns Turk he spits on the Cross, and when white-throated Ultra-Republicans clandestinely trade with the enemy and then turn open traitors to their party, they become the bitterest and fiercest opponents, just as a Yankee slave overseer from New England was always more brutal than those born in the south. When men whose vanity was hurt, and others gnawed by ambition and cupidity, went out to run this party which they could not rule, madness drove them on. They had no pole star, except hatred of Grant and his supporters. These lusty parvenus who modestly assumed the name of "Reformers," would not have an ordinary Presidential canvass for the fair discussion of political questions; such a proceeding would have been too tame and insipid for them. Their stimulants craved stronger, more gore-flavored meat; hard names must be called; vengeance must be satisfied; the President must be politically court-martialed or dragged before a national justice to be tried as a malefactor.

In the Senate the Democrats proper kept at least or talked about business; I give them credit for wasting but little time; but half the last session, eight months in length, was worn out and wasted by slanderous electioneering harangues aimed at the Administration and its friends by men badly in need of being reformed themselves. These self-righteous and noisy oracles pitched the key in which the Anti-Grant chorus was to be sung, and hence so was the absence of political questions and the presence of personal and scandalous issues. The public journals and newspaper correspondence from Washington controlled by these "Liberals"—liberal in nothing so much as in defaming honest men and praising and helping themselves—took hue from the heart-burnings, disappointments and ambitions which set them on. "Anything to beat Grant" was the motto, and it gratified their lust and spite to assail the President personally, and to heap malignant abuse upon him; thus his character, his integrity, his standing as a man, have been put in issue, and the people are compelled to pass upon his guilt or innocence. The case has been so put, that the question is not merely whether Grant shall be President, but whether Grant shall be pronounced by the nation a fool, a knave, an "opposer, an enemy of his country. Had issue been taken upon public measures, and public questions been raised, whether new questions or those which have divided parties and politicians, a popular verdict would have been a verdict only between parties, and policies and principles. Such a verdict would have roused upon public grounds, personal and disgusting as one sees. In that case, Gen. Grant could not complain. If the political views he represents are not those of a majority then is he into stupe and no reflection upon any one in so saying and so voting. But when the President is arraigned for ignorance, dishonesty and vice, and for nothing else, the case is different.

PLATFORMS MADE UP OF BLUNDERS OR DISAPPOINTED MEN.

What is the arrangement? What political position held by the Republican Party or its candidates does the "anything to beat Grant" coalition deny? Will any one tell me? Read the manifesto put forth at Cincinnati, which Mr. Greeley did over in improved words, as he thought, in his letter of acceptance. Read the address lately published by Mr. Greeley and his committee, soliciting the votes of the people of this State. These papers, in so far as they refer to the Administration, are a gross personal libel upon the President, and they are nothing more.

Hear the words of his self-constituted groves at Cincinnati—that motley group made up of a few respectable men who have since repudiated it, and of the most pestilent, disreputable selection to be scraped from the gutters and sewers of politics. These political lunacies, pretending to represent States, laid down the platform on which Mr. Greeley thinks he is running. See how it reads:

The Presidents of the United States has greatly used the powers and opportunities of his office to further the personal ends of [illegible]

He has by favoritism promoted and sanctioned many of the gross corruptions which have been brought to light in the public service, and has given his official influence to defeat the reforms attempted by Congress and by the people.

As a consequence of his unfaithfulness, the public service has become a mere instrument for the support of political allies or the representation of personal interests.

He has surrounded with influential and honored positions many who have proved themselves unworthy of confidence, and has sought to degrade the character of our political life by his example and influence.

He has brought into the Civil Service of the country the demoralizing methods of personal and partisan politics.

He has used the appointing power as a means of corrupting Congress, and has been a candidate before the people for a renomination, using the influence of his office to secure the votes of delegates.

Mr. Greeley's personal friends and trustees recently completed the publication with an autocratic indictment with the testimony and arguments of Mr. John Cochrane. That paper, prepared in the name and upon the responsibility of Mr. Greeley, is one of the most elaborate and brilliant party documents ever issued in this country. It is full of able and eloquent passages, and contains much that is true. But this grocery and cocktail indictment of the alcoholic Administration—this partisan and personal arraignment of Andrew Johnson—Grant—Colfax—Wilson—Boutwell—Belknap, a popular verdict would have been a verdict only between parties, and policies and principles. Such a verdict would have roused upon public grounds, personal and disgusting as one sees. In that case, Gen. Grant could not complain. If the political views he represents are not those of a majority then is he into stupe and no reflection upon any one in so saying and so voting. But when the President is arraigned for ignorance, dishonesty and vice, and for nothing else, the case is different.

GRANT'S EDUCATION AND MANHOOD.

Grant cannot be illiterate, or, as A. Greeley assures us, an audience the other day, "ignorant of what school-to is know."

He was educated at West Point, and finished graduation in that exacting school, must have at least a respectable education. He was not a mere tall cadet; he had all we find about Grant at West Point. His letters written then stamp him with a character enough by itself to refute the vague and veiled tyrants scandal which now affronts the scientific of the nation. Here is a letter to his mother, June 4, 1843. He was then seventeen:

"As the [illegible] is bent the tree is inclined."

Let us see what kind of a boy the man grew out of.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, MILITARY ACADEMY, June 4, 1843.

MY DEAR MOTHER: I have just been called to by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE DAILY TIMES-HERALD.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1896.

THE PRESIDENT.

NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

GROVER CLEVELAND OF NEW YORK.

Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois Nominated for Vice-President.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Tariff for Revenue Only and Free Coinage of Silver at the Ratio of 16 to 1.

Strong Resolutions Against Trusts and Monopolies.

Denunciation of Secretary Carlisle's Bond Issues.

Opposition to Protection and Favoring Reciprocity.

Condemnation of Republican Extravagance.

Resolutions Against Interference with Labor by Injunction.

Favoring Restriction of Immigration.

Denunciation of Pinkerton System.

Favoring Admission of Territories.

Condemnation of Republican Subsidy Schemes.

Favoring Improvement of Rivers and Harbors.

Favoring Civil Service Reform.

Favoring Pensions for Soldiers.

Favoring Arbitration with Great Britain.

Favoring Free Homes for Settlers.

Favoring Improvement of Mississippi River.

Favoring Improvement of Nicaragua Canal.

Favoring Improvement of Trans-Mississippi Commerce.

Favoring Improvement of Columbia River

SPIRIT OF THE CANVASS.

A Man Who Waged War Against Women and Children.

Cheering News from Republicans in all Quarters.

A Western Business Man on the Situation.

Something More About the Greeley-Democratic Intrigues.

A Belief that Greeley Favors Compensation for Freed Slaves.

A Man Who Waged War Against Women and Children.

We are continually receiving inquiries regarding the authenticity of the following sanctimonious sentiment. We have but one answer for all. Horace Greeley is the dunce, and he printed the article from which it is an extract in the New-York *Tribune* of May 1, 1861:

"When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. *They must find poverty at their firesides, and no protection in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rage of children.*"

At the Republican Head-Quarters.

The head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Room No. 1, Fifth-avenue Hotel, is assuming an air of business. Letters from all parts of the country are received daily, containing tidings of the Republican preparation for the grand advance in November, against the Greeley scarehends. Visitors are continually dropping in during the day to look up or to impart news of the campaign. So many letters were received yesterday that the hired Secretary was obliged to defer the reading of a great many of them. The subject of most interest at present is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg. Letters of inquiry about it are very numerous. A communication received from Barney Burke, Secretary of the Ball Bridade, and Mr. Burke, the Orator of Western Union Telegraph, Mr. Scruggs, of Georgia, editor of the Atlanta *Wag*, and Gen. Barnum, of the *Liberal Republican*, also called in.

Col. Frost, of Virginia, was Secretary of the Committee until Congress reconvened. He has just returned from his State and is very sanguine of Grant's success in that part of the country.

Gen. Burke says that he has conversed with a number of the discharged veterans of his old command, and he has yet to learn of one of them who has declared his intention to vote for Greeley. Secretary W. E. Chandler is still in Washington, but is expected in town in a few days.

More Connecticut Democrats for Grant.

An old-line Democrat, living in a town in Middlesex County, Conn. writes to the Hartford *Courant* that there are at least fifty Democrats in his immediate neighborhood who will not vote for Greeley. This is the story all around. Since the Baltimore Convention Greeley stock has been going down.

All Along the Line.

A letter from Plattsburg, N. Y., to the *Troy Times* brings sorry consolation to the Greeleyites. The writer says: "In reading the Tribune and other Democratic journals, one would be led to suppose that Greeley would get nearly all the votes in the State of New-York and carry Vermont also. But in traveling from Troy to this place, and stopping at different points on each side of the lake, I find no sentiment for Greeley. I am quite surprised to find many Democrats in favor of Gen. Grant in preference to H. G. In Burlington they have made several attempts to raise a Greeley club, and thus far have failed and it is so all along the lake. If Grant does not get three times as many Democratic votes as Greeley does scoreheads, I am greatly mistaken."

Votes on the Slaughter.

Mr. Wm. Addington, whose name was used in connection with the Greeley meeting at Albany, writes to the Albany *Express* that he entirely repudiates the Greeley movement. Mr. Addington uses the following language: "After long and careful study of the political situation, I cannot conscientiously vote for the nominee of Jefferson Davis. I am for Grant and Wilson, and shall be until the polls close on the night of Nov. 5." That is about the way most of the Union soldiers feel.

Another Man Wrongly Claimed.

Mr. E. P. Rogers, of Corning, who has been claimed as a convert by the Greeleyites, vigorously denies the report. In a card published in the Elmira *Advertiser* he says: "In no sense whatever has Horace Greeley ever been my candidate for President of the United States, and I cannot do less than pronounce the statement that I ever declared any intention to vote for him in case of his nomination, or subsequently by word of deed or thought, to give his support to the Cincinnati abomination a pure fabrication. My 'Free Soil' and anti-slavery proclivities date back to the Buffalo Convention and the Van Buren Campaign of 1848, and I was present at the Convention that nominated John P. Hale in 1852, and I gave the Free Soil ticket of that campaign my hearty support. Subsequently I gave my adhesion to the organization of the Republican Party, and supported warmly into the Fremont campaign of 1856. Since then, up to the present moment, all my political movements have been actuated by the firm and undeviating conviction that the salvation of the nation depended upon the preservation of the principles of that organization and the success of its principles. I believe now as I have done since the announcement of the Cincinnati nominations, that any support given to that ticket would tend directly to the restoration of that party to power whose treason has cost this country so many millions of treasure, so many thousands of valuable lives, and has been the cause of so much domestic privation, bereavement and agony."

An Ancient Inquirer in Maine.

A citizen of Portland, Me., whom we judge to be a follower of Greeley, has written for information, to the *Advertiser* of this City, to the following effect: "Is your last evening's paper correct? I noticed the statement that the Liberal Republican State Committee were all appointed except in Aroostook and Hancock. I wish to ask by whom have they been appointed and by what authority? . . . If this is the people's movement, the people should have something to say about it. I had supposed that a State Convention would be called for over, and at that Convention the people, gathered in council, would elect a State Committee. I do not know why a few men should meet in private council without notifying all who are interested and who would like to aid. I do not know why the people whose votes are expected should be excluded. If the new party is to live and win its way to success, the people, not Rings and Cliques, must control it."

Carl Schurz.

The *Evening Post*, one of Carl Schurz's warmest friends and admirers, said of him yesterday: "We have taken a profound interest in Mr. Schurz's recent action with regard to the Cincinnati nomination, knowing him to be a man of decided honor and keen intelligence; but we must say that his present position will not strengthen the belief of those whose opinion he values, in his sagacity. He has proved himself deficient in one of the great requisites of leadership—that is, in stability. His support of Mr. Greeley (whose nomination, as all the world knows, filled him with disgust) as one of the ends which he supports now, is one of those monstrosities of politics at which Mr. Schurz's real friends hardly know whether to weep or laugh."

Who Cheer in Kentucky.

A large Republican meeting was held in Lexington, Ky., Saturday evening, and addressed by Gen. W. C. Goodloe, a Republican member of the State Legislature. About 1,500 persons were in attendance, and the proceedings were enthusiastic, despite constant interruptions from Democratic orators sent here to attend the Greeley meeting. The correspondent of the Commercial Gazette, describing the meeting and its results, says: Dr. D. L. Price, who polled the

A Man Who Waged War Against Women and Children.

[Concluded from Second Page.]

A Chance for Greeleyites to Invest.

A gentleman in Lewiston, Me., advertises in the *Journal* of that city that he has two good house lots in Lewiston and four good carriages which he will sell to any Democrat, to be paid for when Grant is elected President of the United States.

Anything to be President.

Whether Greeley sold himself to Tammany in July, 1871, or in October, 1871, seems to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* to be a matter of minor consideration. It believes him to be quite capable of any political intrigue looking to his own advancement, as his whole record clearly shows, and it says: "It is evident that while the scoreheads of Cincinnati and the Tammany Rebels of Baltimore have been moved only by 'Anything to beat Grant!' Horace Greeley has long ago made up his mind to stoop to 'Anything to be President!'"

Congressman Eldridge.

The Washington *Patriot* says it is authorized to state that the report that Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, the Democratic Representative in Congress for the Fourth District of Wisconsin, will support Grant is without the least foundation. The same journal also asserts that Mr. Eldridge is on the Democratic Congressional Committee, and may be found any day at their rooms in the Capitol attending to the business of the Committee in aiding the election of Greeley and Brown.

The Colored Voters at the South.

The respect which the Greeley faction entertain for the colored voters is illustrated in the following passage from a letter published yesterday in the *Tribune*. The letter is from its correspondent in North Carolina:

"*I have heard very little said, either in Charlotte or Greensboro, about Mr. Boutwell's financial statements.* His array of figures seems address to the people who have not the slightest interest in the matter. What care they whether the public debt is $2,000,000,000 or $1,000,000, or what is the average?"

This *Tribune* now likes the "true Democratic view" of the colored voter, and this suits for opinions to its new party.

Greeley in Morristown, N. J.

A Liberal Republican ratification meeting was called for Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, July 13. One of a population of between 5,000 and 7,000, the meeting consisted of three men; two reporters not included.

Staten Island for Grant.

The friends of Grant and Wilson, on Staten Island, held an enthusiastic meeting at New-Brighton on Friday evening. Assemblyman Judd presided, and Robert Buckle acted as Secretary. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a permanent organization. The gentlemen composing it have called a meeting at New-Brighton Landing for this Wednesday evening. All irrespective of past political differences, who believe that Gen. Grant and not Horace Greeley should be elected President, are invited to be present and participate in the gathering. William Butler Duncan, John J. Cisco, and Gen. Sullivan, the famous Democrat of Richmond County, are going to work and vote for Grant as against Greeley. Grant and Wilson Associations are to be organized in every school district on the Island.

The Greeley-Democratic Intrigues.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the revelations of Greeley's intrigues with the Democrats, and says: "Indeed, there has been no doubt of the fact from the first. There are many circumstances pointing to its confirmation. Before the Binghamton *Republican* gave any intimation of the evidence which had come into its possession, it was known to gentlemen of this city that Mr. Greeley had as long ago as last Fall sought Democratic influence for the Presidency.

Compensation to the South for its Slaves.

In various ways comes the intelligence from the South that many of the Southern ex-slaveholders confidently anticipate obtaining from the General Government compensation for their slaves in case Greeley is elected to the Presidency. They recall his proposition to pay $400,000,000 for them in July, 1864, and ask if he could make such a proposition then. What would prevent him from agreeing to it now? The Galveston *Tribune News*, a Greeley organ, is reported lamenting that Mr. Greeley has been long and consistently the advocate of emancipation, yet he always admitted the constitutional right of the South to her slave property, the protection of which constituted the most essential preliminary condition to the original formation of the Union. It is generally known that the Constitution has been formed but for this solemn guarantee of slave property in the great compact of union. Hence, Mr. Greeley has always advocated compensation for this property. He looked upon slavery as an evil and an insurmountable obstacle to the prosperity of the country, and he advocated the abolition of it upon this ground. Upon principle that private property is forcibly taken when required, in order to facilitate great public improvements, but for which due compensation is made to the owners."

The Southern Purpose.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* relates another incident tending to show, as elsewhere noted, how wide-spread is the expectation of the Southern ex-slave-holders that they will be paid for their slaves should Greeley be elected President. The *Press* says: "A gentleman riding in the cars, in this State, a few days ago, became engaged in conversation with a fellow-passenger, who loudly denounced the Administration, and claimed immense Greeley precepts in the West—stronger how distance he says magnifies the Greeley strength. In further conversation he developed the fact that he was an Ex-Confederate officer, and confidently anticipated, in case of Greeley's election, a restoration of the *ante bellum* condition of affairs in the South as far as possible, and a payment from the National Treasury for their slaves and all other property destroyed by him in rallying upon the many summons of their candidate and upon the *Tribune's* advocacy during the war of such payment as a means of settlement."

Wyoming County Republicans Rallied.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that there is no division among the Republicans of Wyoming County. Those or four disappointed men in the town of Warsaw, who have usually voted with the party, have declared for Greeley, but the great mass of the party remains firm. This is proved by the fact, which the correspondent mentions, that a Grant and Wilson club has been formed in Warsaw bearing on its roll the names of 420 voters, while the average Republican vote cast there for the last few years, including the last Presidential election, is only 317. The highest Republican vote ever cast there was for Lincoln, in 1864, which was 376. The Committee reported that the town was not nearly canvassed as yet, and they expected to secure yet 100 names more. One of the speakers reported that twenty-seven straight-out Democrats, who have heretofore always voted that ticket, had unhesitatingly told him that they should cast their vote for Grant.

Another Slander Exposed.

"Like master like man." A reporter of the *Tribune* yesterday stated that Colfax's Attorney told him not to say anything about a case of alleged fraud which the *Tribune* hastens to insinuate that the officials of the Custom-house are anxious to cover up. The facts are that one of those terrible special agents who are the *Tribune's* especial horror, recently discovered evidence tending to show that a New York house, two years ago, procured a small bribe. The agent has, within a week, reported that fact, to the Collector, and the latter has called upon the accused to present an explanation or defense which he

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mrs. Josephine Mansfield Tells Who Visited Her Home.

Mr. Beach Asks One Question Too Many and is Forced to Explain Why He Went There—Josephine Experiences One of the Difficulties of Traveling Incognita.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—There was a very large attendance of spectators in Court this morning, the larger number being ladies, apparently drawn by curiosity to see Miss Mansfield and her counsel, Miss Williams, who it was given out would be called to the witness-stand today. It appears that Miss Mansfield and companion first applied for rooms at the Grand Union, where they registered as Miss Williams and friend; and having been refused admission there, they repaired to the Marvin House, where, with a dash of bitter irony, they registered as Mrs. J. Mansfield and "maid." With singular inconsistency, however, the virtue which refused to associate with her in the house did not scruple to present itself in her examination, and makes the effort at least to state her out of consequence.

MR. CURTIS AND JUDGE BARNARD.

At the opening of the Court Mr. Beach read a letter from George T. Curtis, former counsel for the respondent, denying the assertion that he had recommended Judge Barnard to resign, and said he did so to counteract the influence exercised on the trials by the characters which surrounded it.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Parsons then called Edward M. Plum, record clerk in the New-York County Clerk's office, who produced a large number of papers and documents from that office in response to a subpœna, and among the rest the documents in the Nyce suit, referred to by the witness Millard yesterday.

MISS MANSFIELD TESTIFIES.

When this evidence was in the prosecution called Josephine Mansfield, whose appearance on the stand caused an unusual flutter throughout the room. Senators and Judges, as well as ladies, exhibited the most extraordinary curiosity to see and hear the woman whose single message has given her a world-wide reputation. The witness' seat being occupied by the President's, the most prominent in the room, she quailed somewhat at first, before the steady gaze which was directed toward her from all sides, but very soon recovered her composure, apparently sure of the admiration or her boldness, which her undoubted personal charms, as well as her unexpected master certainly compelled. Her testimony, unsupported by that of others would be little more than a history of her association with the late Mr. Fisk, the peculiar nature of which she frankly admitted, without adding one word of comment or excuse; not taken as a link in the chain of evidence which is being wound around the accused, it is of some importance. Her examination in chief was remarkably brief, and was interrupted many times by the objections of Mr. Beach, and twice the wordy Bartlett attempted to reargue in indignant tones questions which had been already presented by his able associate and ruled upon by the Court. Mrs. Mansfield informed by the President that she could omit the more unpleasant incidents of her intimacy with Mr. Fisk, and mentioned Judges Barnard, Recorder Hackett, Judge Bedford, Judge McCunn, Attorney-General Hammond, Judge Dowling and others as the gentlemen to whom she had been introduced by Mr. Fisk, because, as she innocently said, they all held office and appeared to have influence. Mr. Niles asked her if she ever received Judges Clerke, or Sutherland, or Ingraham there. "No," she struck in quickly, "but I have received Judge Ingraham's son." Mr. Beach, who was evidently irritated by the revelation that he had not been as intimate as he could have wished with the Bar Association was a virtuous institution, and inquired if she had ever received any of its members there, to which she swiftly responded: "Yes; I have received you there," to the great amusement of the Court. To avoid the imputation which Mr. Niles's client, he was fain to explain that he went there only once, and that time on business connected with the Stokes trial.

The substance of her testimony was that she had known Judge Barnard at her house on several occasions in company with Fisk; during 1870 he came pretty often. The business office of the Erie Company was down town at that time. Had seen Wm. H. Morgan there occasionally, he came for instructions from Fisk. Jay Gould, Wm. M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeney were also frequently at the office. Fisk was reading instructions to the expressman in relation to taking possession of the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. She knew that Judge Barnard received for his child a present of $10,000 from Fisk and Gould. Judge Barnard opened her bank book where the amount was entered in full.

The intention of the prosecution in calling her was to show, in connection with other evidence that he had received, from Fisk, Gould and others, large sums of money. Fisk and Gould were in the habit of meeting at her house and elsewhere, and consulting with Judge Barnard in relation thereto. In this view, persons in the employment of the Erie Company, also Judge Barnard twice in 1870 at the Erie office while Fisk was there.

THE "MAID'S" TESTIMONY.

Marietta A. Williams was sworn and testified that she had seen Judge Barnard at Mrs. Mansfield's house several times.

Wm. P. Smith, Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, produced a number of papers which were offered as exhibits in the case.

THE HEATH AND RAPHAEL STOCK RECEIVERSHIP.

John Swan, a London attorney, was sworn, and testified that he came here in September, 1870, to look after the interests of certain English owners of Erie stock, who had authorized the transfer thereof to Heath and Raphael, and, having been named in that business ever since then, appeared in Court when matters and proceedings in those suits were taken, he was familiar with them. He was in the United States Circuit Court when the motion to dissolve the injunction and appointment of Coleman as receiver of this English stock by Barnard was made. He left here, and on his way to Wall street was arrested with a notice of discontinuance of that suit and the papers in a new one. The object of this trick was to prevent Coleman being called to account for his receivership, as, there being no suit, there was nothing on which to find a motion. They went on with their motion, however, and Coleman was compelled to return the stock to the original owners.

HOW GOULD GOT STOCKS IN HIS OWN NAME.

Charles M. Tweed, connected with Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, substantiated the previous witness, and gave a detailed account of the appearance of the several papers and orders in the suits. The long delay in the accounting by the receivership occurred in consequence of his having surrendered the registered certificates and taking certificates not in a condition to be registered. The result of the suit was, Gould paid $1,000,000, on behalf of the amount Coleman held, and got new certificates thereof registered in his own name, so that he could use them at will.

JUDGE BARNARD CARRYING CHAMBERS AROUND WITH HIM.

Wm. H. Morgan, a witness decidedly hostile to the prosecution, gave some testimony showing the fees and costs was in which injunctions used to be obtained in our Courts. He got the order appointing Coleman as receiver by sweetening the affidavits before Judge Barnard, and the latter granted the order either at the residence of the City Hall or the Judges' private room, after 3 P. M., and after the adjournment of the Court. This shows the truth of Judge Barnard's jocose remark that he "carried Chambers around with him." The witness also got an accurate description of the receiver's bond on the original order.

Without concluding with this witness, the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M. The session hereafter will be from 10 to 3.

THE ARMY.

Recent Changes in the Engineer Corps and Medical Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—On the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, the following changes in stations and duties of engineer officers are made:

First Lieut. John E. Weeden is relieved from duty upon the joint commission for the survey of the boundary-line along the forty-ninth parallel, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the senior officer of the Board of Engineers for the fortifications of the Pacific coast; Second Lieut. Eric Bergland is relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe, and will proceed to Willett's Point and report for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Curt Palfrey is relieved from duty as assistant professor of Mathematics at West Point. The following changes have been made in the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Impression Grace Brown Left on the People of Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After Grace—not John—Brown left here the other day, a Democrat remarked to me that if he expected to get any tentotal votes he had better keep his name out at Connecticut. What do you suppose he meant?

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, July 21. DUTCHMAN.

Massachusetts Democrats for Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although the Springfield *Republican* is published here there are no converts to Democracy here except Sam Bowles, the editor of the paper. But there are between fifteen and twenty old line Democrats who can't go Horace, and announce their determination to vote for Grant and Wilson. Among them are Solon S. Roper, Wilmarth S. Stone, Henry D. Bragg, Frank Clark, Frank Allen and Michael Dougherty. These are six of the most prominent young business men in the city. They have always voted the Democratic ticket but are determined to go for Grant this time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, July 22, 1872.

Another Letter Which the Tribune Will Not Print.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

When I renewed my subscription to the *Tribune* last Tuesday, I had every reason to suppose it would continue to support the measures and the men of the Republican Party. Now, when constantly receiving a paper which seeks to discourage and defeat the party which it aided to create, and, which has made so illustrious a record, and is aiding to exalt to office and power the very men whom it has so constantly reviled and beat up to censure and scorn, I feel that the *Tribune* is guilty of a breach of faith with its subscribers. It should either carry out its implied contract or refund the money.

For Grant and Wilson without being either an office-seeker or office-holder. D.

WILSON'S, Mass., Saturday, July 20, 1872.

Does Not Support the Tammany Candidate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's *Tribune* publishes a list of gentlemen constituted at the Liberal Republican Head-quarters on Saturday, to which my name is included. It is not a matter of much consequence to anybody, but if any and is served by such publications, it should be justified by facts.

My call (I did not register) was simply to see some personal friends, and was not intended to show sympathy with a movement in which I have none. Yours, truly, H. C. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 22, 1872.

Legal Notes.

There was a week's adjourn to get up with the Greeley enthusiasm at Orchard Hall Monday evening. The meeting adjourned after a very short session. The attendance was meagre.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward on Monday night organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, electing officers as follows: President, Henry A. Kent; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Lyons and Joseph Saunders; Secretary, Capt. Amesbury; Treasurer, J. Van Nostrand.

The German Democratic Union General Committee and the German Liberal Republican Central organization held meetings last night, at each of which an address was adopted endorsing the action of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions. The attendance was very small.

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NEW-YORK, Monday, July 22, 1872.

Mass Meeting of Colored Citizens—Grant and Wilson Endorsed.

Last evening the colored citizens of Williamsburg gathered in force at the hall on Grand-street, corner of Devoe-street, in response to a call for public ratification of the Republican Presidential ticket and platform. Several of the white citizens of the neighborhood were also present, making up an audience that completely filled the hall. Rev. Mr. Manning presided, with Mr. S. Manning as secretary. After the reading and enthusiastic adoption of resolutions endorsing Grant and Wilson, Mr. Geo. W. Frazer, of New-York, was introduced, and made the speech of the evening, during the delivery of which he was repeatedly interrupted by the enthusiasm of his auditors. The speaker began by a comprehensive review of the events of the last twelve years, alluding to the colored race; their emancipation and enfranchisement, and of the equal rights now afforded them—all accomplished by the Republican Party after years of labor. In Grant and Wilson he recognized the nominees of the only Republican Party in existence; their record opposed to the schemes and demoralized factions. Gen. Grant had aided greatly in freeing the colored race, and, as President, he had made them equal to other men. He was sure that no respectable colored man in any part of the country would be found voting against the party which had done so much for them, or that of the Democrats to power, boded no good to colored men. In conclusion, the speaker proposed three cheers for Grant and Wilson, which were given with a will by the audience. During the evening speeches were also made by Messrs. Louis Fredlich, John David, Joel Wood, Wm. Brown, and others. The meeting was largely composed of colored men, and the accompaniments of the band in attendance. Every telling point in the speeches was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and altogether the meeting was one of the most successful held in the locality for some time.

A Grand Republican Rally in East Chester.

The Republicans of the town of East Chester say that they mean to give a good account of themselves at the approaching Presidential election, and, as an evidence of their earnestness, they made a grand rally on Monday evening at Union Hall, Mount Vernon, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and it may be observed that the assemblage was the most respectable and intelligent ever seen in the village on any political occasion. Judge Van Cott, President of the Grant and Wilson Club, presided, and, after listening to some fine music, Col. P. H. Steere delivered a powerful, and, at times, eloquent address, which was received with cheers were given for the Republican nominees. About fifty ladies were present, and joined enthusiastically in the applause which greeted the speaker. A large number of citizens came forward and enrolled themselves as members of the Campaign Club.

Rebel Generals for Disabled Union Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the National Chronicle:

Col. John G. Lowe was the principal speaker at a Greeley-Democratic meeting in Darlon, Ohio. Of him the *Journal*, of that city, thus speaks: "We believe it was Col. John G. Lowe who, two or three years ago, made a speech at the Soldiers' Home, in which he cheered the hearts of the veterans by encouraging them with a hope that some of these days the rebels who mutilated them would become their comrades at the Home. The gallant Colonel is now to be moving in that direction, and judging from his declaration at the Home, and his having united with the Democratic Party, he will endeavor, if he should be elected to Congress, to help put his promise into operation, and some of those mutilated rebels, lovely, will come to pay pensions to all the crippled soldiers."

Still Another Suppressed Letter.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the following letter was mailed in Manchester, Conn., on Saturday, and is very like others which have been received by Mr. Greeley's newspaper since he joined hands with the Democrats:

SOUTH MANCHESTER, July 19, 1872.

To the Proprietors of the New-York Tribune:

The undersigned, subscribers to the semi-weekly *Tribune*, expire October next, would be obliged to you if you would discontinue the paper from that time. As Republicans we have no interest in a paper that denounces the Republican Party. (Signed) George A. Easton, Daniel McCaw, F. S. Spencer, George F. Bissell.

One of the signers was instrumental in setting up the club.

Horace Greeley Given Away by Jemmy Scovel as Their Spokesman.

How do the citizens of New-Jersey like Jemmy Scovel as their spokesman? According to Dana's *Sun*, he goes about promising the views of the people in the agreeable manner:

"Col. Ethan Allen and his clerks were as busy as ever yesterday. Hon. James M. Scovel, of New-Jersey, was at the head-quarters of the Liberal Republican Committee, Glen Cove House, during the afternoon. He informed Col. Allen that New-Jersey would be certain to give Greeley and Brown 10,000 majority."

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NORTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Republican Majority of 8,000 by Democratic Figures.

Consternation of their Leaders at the Result.

Ballot-Box Stuffers from New-York to the Rescue.

A Spy and a Convict Supplied with Money and Sent South.

Patriotic Republicans Discover and Block the Game.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 22.—The Democrats have become desperate. A day or so ago their Committee at Washington finished the canvass of this State, made up from data furnished by their friends here. It was made by adding together all voters reported positively as Democratic, all certainly Republican and, as usual, dividing those said to be doubtful equally between two parties. To the intense disgust and astonishment of the Democrats, the result of this figuring gave the Republicans 8,000 majority, and they were utterly dismayed when presently Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey, returning from here, reported that the Republicans of North Carolina are so thoroughly organized, have such complete possession of the field, that no break can be made in their ranks, and they are sure to carry the State.

It is reported that eager consultations were instantly held with the Liberal Republicans, and the result was that in obedience to a hasty telegram from Col. Ethan Allen, Chairman of the National Liberal Republican Committee, two notorious characters left Washington last night, and arrived here this afternoon with $9,500 to operate in North Carolina. One of these followers is Col. William F. Wood, formerly Chief of the United States Secret Service, whose removal was considered essential by Secretary Boutwell for the public good, and he accordingly gave the place to Col. Whitley, the present excellent head of that bureau. The other fellow is one Blumenburg, who was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to five years in State Prison, but was pardoned out for turning informer. There is positive information that last week Wood was in New-York in consultation with Ethan Allen, and having returned to Washington on Monday, received a dispatch from New-York saying: "Start at once for Raleigh, and carry out instructions you have received from Committee."

In consequence of this order, Wood and Blumenberg are here, but have already fallen into a trap, as Col. J. J. Young, a prominent Republican, has already set a watch on them. It is supposed they have come here on a ballot-box stuffing expedition, but nothing as to their instruction from Ethan Allen has yet been certainly developed. I am assured on the highest authority that Wood was used by Senators Sohurz and Trumbull to get evidence against the Administration in the French arms investigation, and from the character of what he obtained, it is certain he came here for some evil purpose. His guns, however, are already spiked, and he will be thoroughly exposed by Col. Young in a public speech to-morrow.

Secretary Delano, Gen. Abbott and Col. Baker arrived here this afternoon, and, with Senator Pool and Col. Young, will address a mass-meeting here to-morrow, after which they will proceed to Fayetteville, where another great meeting is to be held, after which Secretary Delano will return to Washington. Arrangements are made with Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, for an extended stumping tour in the Western part of the State, speaking in succession at Charlotte, Salisbury, Statesville, Morganton, Ashville and Marshall. Other prominent speakers are here or coming, and the last week of the canvass will be extensively lively.

E. C.

MADISON COUNTY.

The Old Stronghold Still Solid for Grant—Schurz and Greeley Rebuked.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., July 23.—The Republicans of this stronghold in old Madison County organized to-night for the campaign in a spirited meeting at Tripp's Hall, which, notwithstanding the rain, was well filled by an enthusiastic audience. Hon. Chas. Mason presided, with a full list of officers. A Grant and Wilson Club was organized and 200 names were enrolled at once. Capt. C. W. Underhill was chosen President, with ten Vice-Presidents, A. L. Slawson, Secretary, and Melvin Tripp Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five.

Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, was then introduced, and made a telling speech of an hour and a half's duration, during which he paid his respects sharply to the defamers and slanderers of President Grant, particularly Mr. Carl Schurz. He showed that the low associates of the President were such men as George H. Stuart, Bishop Simpson, John Farrell, Gen. Howard and other well-known philanthropists whom he had invited to aid him in carrying into effect his humane Indian policy. He also showed that while Schurz and Greeley were concocting their correspondence about civil service reform, the President was quietly enforcing it in every department, and instanced the case of a young man, a constituent of Schurz, who left St. Louis two months ago, and, without recommendations or influence, entered the list for examination and passed number one in a list of eighty-five, receiving his appointment as a consequence—a standing rebuke and condemnation of Schurz's own professions.

Reports from all parts of Madison County are most cheering. The Republican Party is solid. There are more Liberals here at the present than usual in a Presidential campaign, and the majority in November will be the usual old-fashioned one. The only Liberals known are a lonely crowd of eleven at Canastota and a beggarly one at this point. The *Trubune* influence here has been literally stamped out, its list having been reduced from seventy to eight, while the Times has gone up to 150.

INDIANA.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, Addresses and Immense Audience in Indianapolis—Enthusiasm and Confidence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, addressed a vast concourse of people in this city this evening. A new wigwam, recently constructed by the Grant Club, with a seating capacity of over 2,000, did not contain half the crowd assembled. The speech had a fine effect, and was received with frequent bursts of applause. Senator Revels, of Mississippi, also addressed the meeting. The same spirit and enthusiasm manifested here prevails at other points, where large meetings are held. The display to-night gives the Republicans renewed confidence in their ultimate success.

Fire and Fatal Accident—Burning of a Railway Station.

GORHAM, N. H., July 23.—The depot at Berlin Falls of the Grand Trunk Railway was burned last night, and Daniel W. Bicknell, a resident, while removing goods, was crushed to death in the burning mass by the falling of a chimney. He leaves a wife and three children. Several others barely escaped with their lives. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Personal.

Assistant Surgeon Geo. Lee is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri; Surgeon C. M. Sternberg from the Department of the East to the Department of the Gulf; Assistant Surgeon G. W. Williams from the Department of the East to the Department of Dakota; Surgeon E. C. Goddard from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the East.

Capt. Wm. E. Jones of the Engineer Corps, is ordered to New-York on public business; Lieut.-Col. E. G. Ramsom, Deputy Quartermaster-General will be assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, relieving Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tompkins, who is ordered to Arizona to report to Lieut.-Col. Crook, commanding the Department.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

The Crowds, the Crews and the Weather—Training-Ground and Race-Course—Postponement of the Regatta Till 5 P. M. To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23.—The city was fairly alive at 8 A. M., and friends and adherents of the several college crews paraded the streets all the morning, each party wearing the designating color of its favorite crew. The Magenta, of Harvard, and the Blue, of Yale, was profusely displayed, but the Brown, of Brown, and the Maroon and White of the Agricultural, also the Purple, of Amherst, were very conspicuous. The conversation among the dense crowds in and about

THE FAMILY LIFE OF LINCOLN.

THE FAMILY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, from Hitherto Unpublished Sources. By Ida M. Tarbell. Illustrated. In two volumes. New York: The Century Co. $4.

This uncommonly and thoroughly solumne may be regarded from two points of view, as disclosing as those from which two kinds of notices were elaved with unequal paper. Even here Mr. Abe Lincoln, as being, was to be seen as an authentic record of facts in regard to Mr. Lincoln, many of the most interesting of which were hitherto unknown and even unsuspected, as a picture of a certain kind of life among a strange sort of people in the West forty or fifty years ago. Mr. Lincoln's work, the undeniable value of his legs and hands, and the wealth in this respect is to attribute a trial; but on the score of decency, or reverence for a great name, of respect for the feelings of survivor friends, or for the most intimate records of womanhood, it is an offense and an abomination. It is repulsive, but we cannot say that it is uninteresting. Were the case otherwise, this second volume was connected with events of much less importance than those which gave Mr. Lincoln a world-wide celebrity, it would command attention, and perhaps, in that case, chiefly for the disgust and indignation which it would excite. But it is not otherwise. The intelligent reader finds himself in the midst of a crowd, and will look for seats in the Pavilion-lial precautions, or take the worst chance all the same. Mr. Lincoln's life was the most extraordinary that has been known in the history of the world, and his own account of it, and his letters and papers, are of the highest interest and value. Whatever is connected with him, therefore, is worthy of attention, and we are glad to have all the facts that can be collected. But there is a time and a place for everything, and the publication of these letters and papers, and of the details of his domestic life, at the present moment, is simply indecent. It is not necessary to say more than this. Mr. Lincoln's own family, and the friends of his own family, are living, and in the full enjoyment of the respect and affection of the community. Many of them are personally known to the writer of this notice, and he cannot express too strongly his sense of the impropriety of the publication of these letters and papers at the present time

The Board of Apportionment—Items of New Issue.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday afternoon, present Mayor Hall, Comptroller Connolly, Commissioner of Public Works Van Nort, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments Tweed, and Chairman Genet of the Board of Aldermen.

The Comptroller presented a communication from the Commissioners of the Central Park, asking for the issue of $100,000 of Park bonds, to complete the improvements in the Park. Granted.

The Comptroller presented a communication from the Commissioners of Public Parks, asking for the issue of $100,000 of Park bonds, to complete the improvements in the Parks

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that responsible trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 8th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robin Hood—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Belles of the Kitchen, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Witches of New-York.—Albert W. Aiken and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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New-York City.

To Advertisers.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

In the course of Senator SCHURZ's speech at St. Louis, he made the following remarks:

"When the Santo Domingo scheme was pending, two gentlemen, in somewhat intimate relations with the White House, came to me, each one separately soliciting my support to the project, and telling me that I could have all the patronage I wanted if I would aid the President. In January last, having been slandered by the Administration Press, and taunted on the floor of the Senate concerning the motives of my opposition, I inquired of one of those gentlemen whether his remarks concerning the Santo Domingo scheme and the patronage were authorized by the President. I quote the language of his reply, referring to this subject: "Regarding the conversation you refer to in your note, I remember it was with the knowledge and consent and after I had a conversation with him (the President) that I called upon you and had the conversation you spoke of. My impression at this time is, that the President desired your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your support could be obtained. I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the President, and would not hazard doing him an injustice by attempting to quote from memory, but the impression made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct.' This statement seems to indicate that I had a good chance for more patronage than I wanted, had I concluded to serve the President at the expense of my convictions of duty. If one of us was in the market, it was not I."

We are authorized by the President to state that the above assertion is totally untrue. He never instructed or encouraged or advised anyone to make the proposals which CARL SCHURZ alleges were made to him. He has no knowledge whatever of the proposals referred to. The statement of CARL SCHURZ is a deliberate invention, so far as the President is concerned.

Mr. SCHURZ's story is to the last degree improbable on its face. We challenge him to produce what he calls his "proofs" of it; and as he cannot do so, we have no hesitation in saying that he has rendered himself responsible before his fellow-citizens of a deliberate falsehood.

A notice of Mr. LANGON's *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, which is published on the fourth page of the TIMES this morning, will be found of great interest by many readers who generally give little or no attention to literary criticism. It is, in fact, less a criticism of Mr. LANGON's work than a succinct biography of Mr. LINCOLN's early life; and the tale which it unfolds about a President which our critic seems to regard as undisputed, is one of the strangest and most impressive in the recent annals of biography. The questionable taste and decency of many of the revelations in the *Life* do not make the facts revealed any less startling or significant. Mr. LINCOLN's character and course of life are now only beginning to be understood.

Mr. GREELEY's Protectionist friends will doubtless be much encouraged by the confident statements put forward by the leading Democratic organs. Thus, the *World* yesterday declared that it supported GREELEY because he had "become a muzzled and passive, whereas Gen. GRANT is an untrammeled and active, Protectionist. Mr. GREELEY has bound himself by a solemn public pledge to stand neutral on this question." What do the Protectionists say to this semi-official explanation of their old friend's position?

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ went to the very marrow of the local questions connected with the November elections, in his short speech last night. He said: "The City and State of New-York must be saved as well as the nation. You cannot conceive, though you have read the papers as I have, how much corruption there is in the City of New-York. I do hope and expect that the good people of New-York will not forget their own City." Citizens who value the good name and prosperity of the City will do well to pay timely heed to this warning. The gang of plunderers, routed last Fall, are again in full cry after their prey. Everywhere the Tammany clubs and organizations are at work for GREELEY. Do they love *him*? Not a bit of it—they only expect to sneak back to power under his mantle. Shall they be allowed to do it?

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of $202 80 as the day's subscriptions to the children's fund. The aggregate amount received to date now amounts to $19,913. We would direct attention to the account given in another column of the systematizing of our measures for the relief of sick children whose parents are too poor to obtain for them the necessary remedies and medical advice. A perusal of the account given by our reporters of the scenes of misery which the bounty of our readers enables our agents to sensibly lighten up, will afford ample proof of how imperative a want the sick fund has been created to supply. We propose next week to give three picnics, one for the special benefit of the little newsboys, another for poor mothers and children, according to the plan prescribed by Mr. STOKES, and a third for the general benefit of the usual class of poor children for whom the fund has been mainly subscribed. We shall continue during the rest of the Summer and early Autumn to give as many picnics a week as can be conveniently arranged for. To sustain us in the protracted effort to introduce a gleam of happiness and solid measure of relief into the homes of the poor, we look to the continued support of the public.

Senator Conkling's Address.

We print in full this morning the reply of Senator CONKLING to the charges brought against the Administration and against himself. It formed the basis of his speech last evening, and will be read with no less interest by those who heard him at Cooper Institute than by those who did not. Senator CONKLING is an experienced political debater. By much observation he is admirably adapted to judge what charges are effective with the public, and to what extent mere dull, persistent, unvarying reiteration will affect the result of a campaign. In the present instance, he cannot be accused of having neglected a single matter to which the attention of the country has been called. The alleged errors in Gen. GRANT's Administration, the faults of discretion in appointments, the "nepotism," the gift-taking, the amassing of wealth, the "sea-side lottering"—everything great or small is discussed by the Senator in his address. Although many of the facts he brings forward are familiar, many of them, on the contrary, are now made known to the public for the first time; and the reply, as a whole, is so complete a defense of the President, and of the Republican Party, whose candidate he is, that no fair-minded citizen can omit to read it. We are much mistaken if those who consult it will not be convinced that the President is a faithful, efficient and pure public servant, who has given no cause for the bitter attacks on him, except an impartial discharge of a delicate and difficult trust.

For more than two years past, Senator CONKLING has himself been subjected to misrepresentation, only less violent and unmerited than that visited upon the President. He has at last, reluctantly and by the urgency of his friends, been persuaded to reply to his enemies, and to give to his constituents some slight installment of the truth so diligently withheld by his assailants. It has been charged that he has sought and maintained a "quarrel" with his colleague. It is now shown that the alleged "quarrel" arose out of the unostentatious discharge of the simple duties of his office, which compelled him to protect the public from the consequences of FENTON's numerous bad appointments. It has been repeatedly charged that Senator CONKLING sought the favor of the President by unworthy complaisance toward the President's wishes and plans, and prevented the President from being approached by those who were able and willing to inform him of the truth, and wisely advise him. It is now established that for a year Mr. CONKLING occupied a position of frank disagreement with the Executive on the measures particularly favored by the latter, which measures were, however, zealously maintained and personally pushed by Mr. FENTON. It has been charged that the patronage of the President was employed to give Mr. CONKLING's friends the control of the party machinery in the State, and to enable Mr. CONKLING to control the action of that machinery, as an apparent indorsement of the Administration as valuable with our actual opinions of the party. It is now shown, on the contrary, Mr. FENTON's friends placed the State Convention of 1870 with all the influence of the New-York Custom-house, to obtain control of that Convention, and to prove to the President that FENTON represented the Republican Party in the State.

These are but specimens of the allegations which Mr. CONKLING meets in the most explicit manner. We have only to add that those who attribute the division of the Republican Party in this State to a quarrel between the two Senators, in which the President has taken sides with one, base their conclusions on only half truths. The President has essayed, with the cordial assent of Mr. CONKLING, to heal all reasonable differences in the party; and the antagonism now fully developed between the Administration and Mr. FENTON was caused by FENTON's unchangeable resolve to rule or ruin. He essayed the first by every act at his command, and failed, as he ought. He is now undertaking the second by the bolder practice of the same insidious, treacherous, shameful practices. He will fail in that, also, as he ought to fail. The people of this State have no sympathy with his crafty, self-seeking, and disloyal character. They see in him now the soft-spoken betrayer of his party, his friends, his country, and his conscience; and until they are ready to follow a man because he was once a thief and is now a traitor, they will not support FENTON's last attempt to secure political power.

A very striking proof of this is to be found in the character of the men who appeared last evening as officers of the meeting addressed by Senator CONKLING. They were the men whom New-York honors, and who honor New-York. The eminent bankers, merchants, and professional men, who stand highest in general esteem, and whose interests are most closely linked with those of the community at large, are those who cordially lent countenance to last evening's meeting. The men of the "scallawag" class—the Ochranes, the Haggertys, the Mark Lanigans, Leslies, and Wilkes, were conspicuous by their absence. Although no effort was made to secure a large attendance, the meeting was a very large one, and greeted Mr. CONKLING with manifest and sustained enthusiasm. The Senator knew by his own conscience that he was on the right side. He may now see by this spontaneous manifestation of popular regard that the people know it also.

Carl Schurz at St. Louis.

The "piece" with which CARL SCHURZ has started on his stump tour will add to the difficulty felt by many persons in accounting for the admiration professed for him in certain quarters. It is not in any way an able speech; it is not a wise or a thoughtful speech; and surely there is not an intelligent man among Mr. SCHURZ' admirers who would tell us that it is the speech of a statesman. There is not a single sentence in this "great effort," (as we believe such things are called,) which rises above the dullest commonplace. The substance of the speech is nothing more than the Dana scandals, recently furbished up with many ridiculous quotations by Senator SUMNER, and now rehashed by Mr. SCHURZ. This third edition of old scandals is dictated by a spirit of the smallest and pettiest malignity. There is nothing in it to convince the judgment of any man, and it will afford little help or encouragement to GREELEY's friends.

For, in the first place, Mr. SCHURZ forgets to keep up appearances. The Greeley people are always obliged to be on the alert to avoid frightening the Democrats. They are forced to say to the Democrats, "Mr. GREELEY has really adopted all your opinions—you need not, therefore, be afraid lest he should prove a thorn in your sides." But Mr. SCHURZ does not yet appreciate the difficulty of playing the Greeley cards. He, therefore, comes out and tells the Democratic Party that they have put an end to their own existence by nominating GREELEY. Here are his own words, copied from the version of his speech which he furnished to the *Tribune*:

"Again, Republicans, you ask me, 'Shall we not be swallowed up by the old Democratic Party?' Oh, the old Democratic Party with HORACE GREELEY for its President, and the Cincinnati platform as its creed. *Do you recognize the old Democratic Party?* I suspect it does not recognize itself. *Do you fear to be swallowed up by that old Democratic Party?* Why, the *Democratic Party has been swallowed up itself by the new one.* Unless I greatly mistake the times, the day is not very far off when there will be but little of an old Republican camp to go from, and but little of an old Democratic camp to go to. *No party can do what the Democratic Party has done without dropping its historical identity. But the party that has done this cannot return to its old grooves.* It is impossible. The first attempt would shiver it into atoms."

This is all true, so far as it refers to the Democratic Party—but how do the leaders of that party like the account of their bargain which is given by GREELEY's chief adherent? Is it for *this* that they have entered into a transaction worthy only of the lowest political sharpers?

Senator SCHURZ does, indeed, try to console them by attempting to show that the Republican Party is dead also. For the success of this Greeley movement, it appears to be necessary to kill off all the political parties which existed prior to the Cincinnati Convention. Like his friend GRATZ BROWN, Senator SCHURZ is fully convinced that the Republican Party is no more—and it must be admitted that these two gentlemen have tried all they know to kill it. If it is living to-day, they are not responsible for it. They dealt it a heavy blow in Missouri, and favored us with a present of FRANK BLAIR as United States Senator; they are now trying to complete their work, and to fill Congress with Frank Blairs. It is to the task of discrediting the Republican Party that Senator SCHURZ chiefly addresses himself. He knows that it is absurd to meddle upon the President the responsibility for measures which he is bound by his oath to administer faithfully. He is therefore compelled to divide his strictures between Congress and Gen. GRANT. He declares that "a large element of the South" to the Republican Party avers that the party is responsible for "carpet-baggery," that we "shall soon have to fight for the very existence of Republican institutions," owing to "the rule which at this moment controls the Republican Party," &c. &c. In short, Mr. SCHURZ is evidently perfectly confident in his own mind that the Republican Party is in extremis, and that it is safe to kick it. We cannot discuss principles with him, because he does not even profess to talk about principles. He starts out to gratify a personal grudge, and to abuse Gen. GRANT. He has over and over again declared his loathing for Mr. GREELEY, and has even said that the nomination of GREELEY "*is enough to disgust a man forever with American politics.*" The *Nation*, one of his best friends, said some weeks ago that it was impossible for CARL SCHURZ to support GREELEY—that the most the Greeley crew could expect from him was silence, and they ought to think themselves lucky if they got that. It is for his friends to defend the tirade which he is now pressed to deliver to all who will remunerate him for his trouble.

We have referred elsewhere to the delicate untruth which he uttered concerning the President and San Domingo. This is not the first time CARL SCHURZ has revealed his true character. At the beginning of the last session of Congress, he charged the President with being directly interested in the profits of the General Order business. He was then proved to be a slanderer. The light which his present lecture throws upon his character can be easily interpreted by all intelligent men.

Cases that Are Not Parallel.

On Sunday last, the TIMES characterized as it deserved the disgusting system of journalistic espionage to which President GRANT has been recently subjected. Our remarks are approvingly quoted by Mr. GREELEY's "organ," but, with truly characteristic disingenuousness, the Professor pretends to believe that our reports of Chappaqua Saturdays are quite as much an intrusion into the affairs of private life, as are the prying habits of the journalistic detectives who are employed to dog the steps of President GRANT. We hardly think that this extremely forced analogy is likely to mislead anybody. It may be as well, however, to have it understood, once and for all, how very wide apart the *two cases are*. Let us suppose that the TIMES had undertaken to report the hospitalities of Chappaqua before Mr. GREELEY's nomination for the Presidency. There were, to be sure, very few of them, but according to trustworthy evidence, these few were the occasion of rather droll incidents, a recital of which would have furnished very lively reading. Now, had we imitated the style of the Long Branch correspondents of the *Herald* and *World*, we might have dilated upon the funny experiences of Mr. GREELEY's ante-nomination guests, and by throwing in a few scarcely covert allusions to SOCRATES and XANTIPPE, we should have produced something at once more respectable and more readable than the dreary gossip served up by the spies who are instructed to note the down-sitting and the up-rising of the President.

In that case, however, we should have been justly chargeable with intruding upon what the organ calls "the private conversations of Mr. GREELEY with his intimate friends." To apply such a phrase to the recent weekly gatherings of politicians at Mr. GREELEY's farm is simply an abuse of language. Nobody knows better than the people who set the tunes for the "organ" that these Saturday meetings are simply occasions for public display. They are no more like the infrequent hospitalities of Chappaqua in ante-nomination days than a supper party of four is like a public dinner at Delmonico's. The privacy and the little domestic asperities of former "friendly" gatherings are equally wanting. The thing is as much intended for public effect as was the marriage of the daughter of Mr. GREELEY's distinguished supporter, WM. M. TWEED, and the guests are there to be catalogued as certainly as were the lavish presents of that remarkable wedding. Sometimes the artist of the *Day's Doings* is invited to show an admiring country how Mr. GREELEY can pose as a wood-chopper, and how the birds of the air and the beasts of the field stand all agape at the prospect of the Tammany candidate chopping his own head off. Invariably, special invitations are sent to the reporters of the *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Sunday Mercury* and sundry other journals besides. By an evident oversight, the TIMES has been omitted from these invitations. As it is a part of what the Professor would call the unwritten compact between us and our readers that we should furnish them with all the news, we, of course, considered it a matter of duty to send a representative to report the public reception of a personage so notorious as Mr. GREELEY. We shall continue to do that while this Chappaqua farm humbug goes on, and GEORGE N. SANDERS can attend with his bowie-knife if he thinks proper.

But the organ not only accuses us of unwarrantable intrusion at Chappaqua, but of a deliberate design "to travesty the doings and conversation of the host and honest friends." Here we join issue on a simple question of fact. Will Mr. GREELEY, or the newspaper that represents him, point out a single statement in our last report of the Chappaqua reception which is either exaggerated or untrue? We have had enough verbiage talk from that quarter already about "slander," "disreputable alliances" and so forth. Let us have some definite statement from the people who say they have been misrepresented, and we shall know how to meet it. Will Ex-Gov. ASHLEY, for example, deny that the TIMES account of his disgusting story about circumcising the red skins is literally true? Will Mr. GREELEY further deny that he proposed, either in jest or in earnest, to adopt a burlesque upon a rite which owed its origin to a Divine command, and its perpetuation to the undying significance of a holy symbolism, as a very proper mode of dedicating a Republican Church? If it was a joke it was a very poor one, besides being insulting to the Jehovah of the Jews of all faiths. If it was meant to be taken seriously, it showed Mr. GREELEY to be more nearly a lunatic than his bitterest enemies have ever pretended. The TIMES does not venture to deny that the conversation reported actually took place. When it does deny it, we shall be prepared to place the trustworthiness of our report beyond all dispute.

Our Business Interests.

The bare possibility of Mr. GREELEY's election has already exercised a disturbing influence on almost all branches of trade. There can be no doubt that the moment the idea became general that Mr. GREELEY was likely to be successful, all American securities would fall heavily, for capitalists and business men generally look with profound alarm on the prospect of an eccentric visionary being placed at the head of the Government. Already, as we have said, the evil effects of GREELEY's candidacy are felt. We quote the following from the trade-circular of Messrs. THOMAS J. POPE & BROTHERS, dealers in pig-iron and metals, of Pearl-street, in this City. This passage is full of meaning to business men:

"The metal trade continues very quiet. The extreme heat of the weather, and the recently terminated labor strikes greatly adding to the Summer apathy of buyers and to the usual dullness of Midsummer business. With the close of the labor strikes many anticipated a revival of activity, but generally manufacturers and others are indisposed to open their shops just now, some having lost or relinquished large contracts, while others are waiting the opening of business events in August. *The nomination of Mr. Greeley has had a depressing effect on business, and has filled the minds of financial men with alarm and apprehension for the affairs of next season should he be unfortunately elected. His well-known 'on to Richmond' measures of specie payments—letting go all the reserve specie and currency in the Treasury, and declaring by act of Congress or by proclamation a return to specie payments the next day; his hatred so vituperatively expressed, of the trading classes; his association with Tweed and the deposed Ring leaders here, all point in his success to disaster and to the complete disorganization of society. Disorganization, being 'his pet doctrine,' and 'what he knows' of it his favorite practice.*"

The Greeley organ, the moment this circular was brought to its notice, of course began bullying Messrs. POPE & Co. for daring to express their opinion on public affairs. What right have they to differ from Mr. GREELEY? FENTON's young disciples were set to work at this respectable firm, and they produced one of their usual impudent and foolish attacks. In reply to this trash, the following letter has been sent to us, and we publish it for the benefit of our readers:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice the *Tribune's* remarks upon our circular of July 12.

Evidently the sheep who bleat on that sheet for the new mustard GREELEY, feel bad that any but Sir Oracles like them should be allowed to utter their political ideas; even a business man must not express his interest in affairs that concern his welfare and the future of trade. No others are capable of judging or speaking except the black-grove quills of the *Tribune* quivers. Indeed, these good people did speak very effectively when, at the commencement of the civil war, they recommended that the South be allowed to secede, and at its near termination, when victory was about to reward the outpourings of the national blood and treasure, Mr. GREELEY called upon the Government to spend three or four hundred millions of dollars to pay the South for the slaves then rebellion had already made free.

It was a picturesque and affecting scene that at Mr. GREELEY's Chappaqua, when Mr. SAUNDERS and BEAGLE wept on GREELEY's neck, and each pledged the other "friendship, love and spoils" over the grunting waters of that famous frog-pond.

I inclose the following, clipped from the *Evening Post* of July 18. It shows that we are not single in our ideas about Mr. GREELEY; and, furthermore, most of the business men in the country, and in this article an expression of their fears in the event of Mr. GREELEY's election.

THOS. J. POPE, JR.

From the Evening Post.

In the third place, there is every reason to expect the most serious financial disturbances if Mr. GREELEY is elected. We do not refer to the question of protection, though the advent to power of a man who actually advised the Liberal Republicans not to nominate him on the ground that he was a "atrocious protectionist" is alarming enough. But there is another point on which Mr. GREELEY is understood to hold views of the most extraordinary character, *which if he should carry them into execution, would involve the country in a frightful crash.* The *Tribune* (and this, too, was before Mr. GREELEY withdrew from it) has continually and persistently put forth the idea that the only thing necessary to bring about a resumption of specie payments is to post a notice on the Treasury doors announcing *that on a certain day specie payments shall be resumed, and presto, the thing is done. The gold with which to perform this amazing feat is what the Tribune calls the "surplus" gold.* But everybody knows that this surplus gold is only a balance, which is no real surplus, but comes into the Treasury one day and goes out of it the next. It would be no joke to resume specie payment in this way. The immediate effect of it would be a *financial panic*, from all changes of this kind we are likely to be completely exempt if Gen. GRANT remains in office. Indeed, if the Administration will only let gold alone, and neither contract nor expand, in short, *do just what Gen. Grant's Administration has been doing, the elasticity of trade and the increase of population alone will bring gold to par, just as it has been brought from 200 to 112.*

In reply to all this it is said: But we know what the defects of GRANT's Administration have been; GREELEY's Administration has not been tried and we may be better. Now, the fact is that Gen. GRANT has been in office for four years, while Mr. GREELEY has been discussing politics in a pretty open manner for forty years under our eyes here in New-York. If we don't know him, no one does.

The National Commemoration.

In less than four years the nation will be celebrating what, with the exception of the day of its birth, will be the day of days in American history. The one hundredth anniversary of American Independence is sure to be marked by rejoicings and festivities on a scale never before seen on the Continent. This memorable afternoon in Philadelphia will close, having reached the turning point of the century, begin to assume an air of antiquity unknown before, the Republic will have passed beyond its nonage, will put on, as it were, the *toga virilis* of nationality, will seem to be accounted a splendid but hazardous experiment, and will be acknowledged as a grand historical fact.

The way in which July 4, 1876, is celebrated in the United States will be regarded all over the world. Fitly, then, must it be taken as for the greater honor and purpose of every patriotic citizen, will be carefully examined and rigorously criticised. It will be, in fact, a matter of grave importance in its relation to the national dignity and the national pride that no errors should be made at a time so conspicuous and remarkable. WASHINGTON was very solicitous on this point, in connection with the national holidays, and although it may be said that in our modern day, people are less punctilious of etiquette and conventions, it is questionable whether in this regard the change is an improvement. People may eschew formalities, and be as free and easy as they like in their private or social relations, and no great harm done. By common consent, such freedom may be assumed to with the loss of as little self-respect as seems fit to those interested. But in public, or national relations, to deal-ing with foreign Powers, or taking action of any sort of a broadly representative character, it is not easy to be too circumspect or too delicate of the honor and position of the Republic.

The Fourth of July, 1876, will be commemorative of something more than the birthday of the nation. It will also commemorate its salvation. The grandest military triumphs of the late war befell, by happy chance, on the same date. Thus the country's redemption, its snatching, so to say, from the very jaws of destruction, will be rejoiced over, for all time, at the same period that marks its nativity. Thus, too, the names of WASHINGTON and GRANT will be indissolubly connected, the one as the father, the other as the savior of his country. And this reflection brings us to another intimately associated with the political problem that now agitates the whole community. It is that Americans should ask themselves betimes what manner of man they would wish to see at their head, as President, on the one hundredth anniversary of their independence; what kind of figure do they desire to send down the roll of history as the pendant, or companion, to GEORGE WASHINGTON on this illustrious occasion? It is not the least important of the considerations which should be kept in view when the choice is to be made between the renegade of Chappaqua and the Hero of Vicksburg and of Richmond.

Suburban Mail Delivery.

Just now, when so many City families are residing for the Summer in any one of a hundred villages within a radius of as many miles from New-York, attention is frequently called to the irregularity and slowness of the suburban mails. Indeed, it almost seems as though the speed of the mail service starting from New-York varied in exact ratio to the distance. Usually it takes longer to get a letter to Brooklyn than to Boston. Now, although Brooklyn is not exactly to be called a suburban village, its mail delivery is a fair type of the usual suburban service. The other day, a direct exchange of letters between the City and a station on the Morris and Essex Road, distant only forty-five minutes by rail, occupied over four days.

This appears to be an unnecessary waste of time and, as we have said, in the case of people spending the Summer in the country, with members of the family left in the City, becomes productive of a vast amount of annoyance and anxiety. Nor is the case we have cited exceptional. It can be paralleled in the experience of people living anywhere within the prescribed limit along all the main railroad lines leading from the City. Whose is the fault? Does it lie with the local postmasters, or with the City office, or with the railroads? In any event it ought to be remedied at once. That it can be remedied is evident from the many and great reforms effected within a comparatively recent period in the general promptness of our mail delivery all over the country. Especially are we sure that the trouble can be removed if it lies with the New-York office, the present administration of which has done such agreeable wonders for us in our local delivery. Formerly it was easier and more certain to correspond with the Sandwich Islands than between the upper and the lower parts of the City. Now, with occasional lapses by way of concession to human infirmity, our City delivery is as prompt as can reasonably be expected, and when the device of letter-boxes comes into more general use, will leave us, we hope, nothing to desire. Let the Department do as much for suburban letter-writers, and those hapless exiles in Brooklyn whom it is sheer cruelty to keep a moment longer than necessary from the sweet consolations of Metropolitan remembrance and sympathy, and hosts of gratified correspondents will vote that it deserves well of the Republic.

A Defense that is a Confession.

What Mr. GREELEY and his organ know about honesty may be inferred from the way in which they have met the charges of the Binghamton Republican. The allegations sustained by affidavits and references to a voluminous correspondence which were made by the Republicans are, mainly, these:

I. As early as September last, Mr. GREELEY was approached by prominent Democrats with a view to securing him as the candidate of their party in the Presidential campaign of 1872.

II. These negotiations, conducted on the one side by LEWIS CARMICHAEL and HORACE SEYMOUR, and on the other by HORACE GREELEY, WALDO HUTCHINS and REUBEN E. FENTON, resulted in the positive declaration by Mr. GREELEY that, if the nomination were tendered him, he would consent to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. This assurance was given verbally to Mr. CARMICHAEL in October, 1871.

III. Among the opinions subscribed to by Mr. GREELEY was one expressing his approval of the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers.

IV. Mr. GREELEY is therefore the candidate of the Democratic Party, and the "Liberal" Republicans are greatly deceived by the professions of his friends at Cincinnati, if they put submission to the Democracy who were entrapped into assuming their subordinate rôle in supporting a Republican paper after its editor had secretly sold himself and the influence of his name to the Democrats.

To these well-substantiated charges the *Tribune* replies:

I. Mr. GREELEY had no understanding about making HORATIO SEYMOUR Secretary of State, in case of his election to the President's chair.

[Nobody ever said he had.]

II. Mr. GREELEY wrote many letters in reply to invitations to become a candidate for the Presidency, but he never said in a letter that he would accept the nomination.

[The first clause confirms the accusation; the second evades it. The *Republican* charges that his consent to accept the Democratic nomination was communicated verbally.]

III. Mr. GREELEY never asked that a meeting should be got up on his behalf; never invited any one to confer with him in New-York about the Presidency; and never invited any person to visit HORATIO SEYMOUR to win his favor or secure his support, &c.

[All evasions of the most palpable kind, leaving unrebutted the fact that whatever Mr. GREELEY may have neither "asked" nor "invited," he knew at least that his friends were doing it for him. The organ does not deny that Mr. GREELEY expressed his approval of the proposal to *award pensions to rebel soldiers*—a proposal which even HORATIO SEYMOUR refused to sanction. The charge, in common with substantially every other made in the same connection, may, therefore, be accepted as incapable of being disproved.]

We trust that the "Liberal" Republicans, the "Independent" journalists, and the people generally, are perfectly satisfied with these creditable additions to the record of the Tammany candidate.

MINOR TOPICS.

We published a letter yesterday from "J. G.," relative to that chronic source of vexation, cabs. That our condition in this respect is about as bad as in all others where our corrupt Municipality has been concerned, we are ready to admit; but at the same time we think that if "J. G." and some of his affluent friends would take the trouble to help themselves, they would find their condition vastly improved. In this, as in other things, New-Yorkers have got too much into the way of grumbling but submitting, and doing nothing beyond writing to us to ventilate the grievance. Now, nobody patronizes hacks more than the gentlemen of Wall-street. Let them form a combination, contribute a few dollars, and on every occasion that a cab-driver misbehaves, vigorously "take the law of him" through a sharp attorney, instructed to press relentlessly for the heaviest penalty. A few convictions would do much to mitigate the extortion and impudence of these predatory pests. For our own part, we will undertake that there shall be no lack of prosecutions and support given to such proceedings as we suggest.

It is said that a New-Yorker and a Bostonian have made a very quiet bet. The amount is twenty-five thousand dollars, and the question at issue is whether or not fresh salmon is better cooked at a certain hotel in Vermont than at any, or all, of nine first-class houses in the United States and Canada. Umpires are to visit the various hotels, which are specifically named, without giving notice of their coming, and they are to decide the wager. Of course, this is a crack advertisement for the Vermont hotel; and if it stimulates other inns to cook fish, or anything else, better than they now do, no one need regret it. We should say that the "fresh" of the umpires must, as *Mercutio* says, be considerably "dashed" by the time they get through; and we hope the winner of the twenty-five thousand dollars will remember the TIMES' Children's Excursion Fund.

The postal telegraph system is working very well in England. During the last week of June, the messages ran up to more than three hundred thousand—an excess of seventy thousand over the corresponding week of last year. For the quarter ended in June, the increase exceeds a million over the same quarter in 1871. These figures have great significance. When the lines were worked by the companies an annual augmentation of ten per cent. was thought high; but at present, under the Government, the rise is more than thirty per cent.

Following up the International Prison Congress, a Woman's Peace Congress began its sittings in London on the evening of July 3. The movement has been conceived and organized by our countrywoman, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, who went to England expressly for this purpose. Lady BOWRING opened the proceedings, which took place at St. George's Hall, and said that women had far more to do with war than, perhaps, they imagined; that home influences had a vast deal to do with the matter, and that intelligent women, by banding together in the interest of peace, might exert a powerful influence. Of the substantial truth of this there can be no doubt, and we rejoice that an American lady has originated a movement which must be ameliorating and salutary in effect, if not immediately effectual.

There is still another trouble for Tri-mountain. The spirits have been consulted touching the Rotheam spoil mine. Our readers may remember that ROBINSON got a lot of cash from the solid men of Boston, by way of purchase money, for stock in his Oregon mine. After that, he went with a party to San Francisco—professing the intent to go with them on to Oregon, and then left them in the lurch, and departed once knew whither. Now, the spirits say that ROBINSON has been mistaken, and that his absence was entirely involuntary, according to those ghostly counsellors, on the morning when that ingenious speculator was to have sailed for Portland, he was "garroted" by two men, who set upon him, put chloroform to his nose, threw him down, stole his watch, pocket-book, and some valuables, and then took him to "a remote part of the city, where he now lies under the care of a short man"—who was one of his assailants. The gold mine really exists in Oregon, add the spirits, and not alone in ROBINSON's imagination; but the confederates of the short man are after it, and the unfortunate discoverer is very near the "Summer Land," to which he will probably soon go. We trust the investors in Rotheam stock are satisfied with this probable and ingenious explanation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Latest Aspect of the Williamsport, Penn., Strike.

Extraordinary Efforts to Conceal What is Done at Geneva.

Discussing the Banishment of Jesuits from England.

Importation of Coal from Belgium into England.

Fearful Cruelties by a Band of Kidnappers in Mexico.

THE WILLIAMSPORT STRIKERS.

Prompt Action of Gov. Geary—A Strong Force at Military Transit to Keep Order.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 23.—The Governor has issued his proclamation, in relation to the Williamsport disturbance, declaring that the acts of the strikers, in preventing others from working, are unlawful, and directing the military to hold themselves in readiness to enforce the law and bring the offenders to justice.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 23.—The riot here, which threatened to prove serious, has been effectually suppressed. A body of 300 militia, under Gen. Merrill, arrived here this morning, and a number of persons were arrested, including Gregory, Birmingham, Walters and Blake, the leaders of the labor reformers. The streets are full of people, but order is preserved. The strikers held a meeting this morning, but dispersed on the arrest of their speakers. They will reassemble this afternoon. The military force now here will be sufficient to preserve the peace.

Arrests Continue—Bars and Saloons Closed by Order of the Mayor—Rumors of Scales of Miners Approaching.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 23.—A meeting of reformers was held this afternoon at their head-quarters. Many arrests have been made, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of fifty-eight men. Birmingham was released this afternoon on $10,000 bail, and immediately rearrested, charged with inciting a riot on July 22. In default of $20,000 bail he was again committed for a hearing.

Mayor Stark weather has ordered the saloons and hotel bars to be closed until further notice. He also requests peaceable citizens to return to their homes until the excitement is subdued. Camp equipage arrived here this evening, and, from all appearances, the troops will remain here some time.

The city is full of rumors. One is to the effect that a large body of miners from Luzerne County will arrive; also, miners from Roleton, twenty-two miles above here. This rumor is generally discredited. The excitement is not as intense as it was last night, and no more violent developments are feared of the present strikers.

Great fear was entertained of fires, but nothing of the kind has occurred yet, although false alarms have been given.

THE GENEVA BOARD.

No Session Yesterday or Today—Secrecy Observed as to the Most Minute Particulars.

GENEVA, July 23.—Owing to an unforeseen difficulty, of which nothing is known, there was no session of the Tribunal of Arbitration today, nor will there be any to-morrow. The precautions to preserve the secrecy of the deliberations of the Tribunal extend to the most minute particulars, and nothing whatever can be learned relative to its proceedings.

LONDON, July 23.—It is understood that before Parliament takes its vacation the Government will send in a communication relative to the proceedings before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration.

Watching the Correspondents—Rigid Surveillance—The Death of the Englishman Correspondent.

GENEVA, July 23.—Strictest secrecy has been enjoined upon the coachmen, servants and hotel-keepers respecting the doings, sayings or movements of the members of the Board of Arbitration. Answers are refused even to inquiries as to the health of an arbitrator.

The death of the English correspondent here still remains a mystery. The name of the victim is Walker, not Warne, as the local papers first had it. Fifteen persons are under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the affair.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Question of Banishing the Jesuits Under the Act of 1829 Discussed—Strikes in Liverpool.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, there was some discussion upon the subject of the arrival of French Communists in England, during which a significant question was put to the Government by Sir Robert Peel, who, after alluding to the fact that Germany had expelled the Jesuits, asked the French Minister the Government intended to enforce the session of the Roman Catholic Relief act of 1829, which provides for the banishment from England of all members of the Society of Jesus.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said the subject was an important one, and must be taken into serious consideration by the Government. He added that, though the law in question was now nearly half a century old, no steps had yet been taken for its enforcement.

The railway porters in Liverpool are on a strike, and business is seriously interfered with.

Coal Advancing—Importations from Belgium.

LONDON, July 23.—The price of coal is advancing, and the ocean steamers have raised their rates. Everything connected with the coal trade is higher. Importation of the article from Belgium has commenced.

MEXICO.

A Band of Kidnappers Discovered—Prominent Citizens Seized for Ransom—Execution of Three of the Band—Outrages Against Americans—The Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16 via HAVANA, July 23.—Great excitement prevails on account of the immense number of abductions by kidnappers, who demand heavy ransoms to restore the captured persons. All the available troops of the Government are now employed to crush this business. On Thursday, the 11th inst., Gen. Mendez, accompanied by a large body of police, surrounded the Plazuela de San Lazaro, and in a pit under the ground four found Señor Cervantes, who had been lately kidnapped. Cervantes' face was bound up, with only his mouth and nose left clear for the purpose of respiration. The kidnappers had also placed a gag in his mouth and filled its cavity with mud, and allowed him but one egg daily for subsistence. Cervantes had been confined in the night by five men, while he was returning in a carriage with his family from the Bull Ring residence. A number of documents were found in the house which confirm the existence of a secret society, composed of criminals of all nations, with the title of "Italia Roja." The society is generally known, however, as the "Spotted Terrible." Three of the five kidnappers of Cervantes were arrested the same day. They were the Senorita Ricarda Bello, aged twenty-years, and Guimersindo Nunez, aged eighteen years, and a Mexican named Jose Maria Ortiz, aged twenty-five years. They confessed their guilt, and stated that the society was organized outside of the Republic of Mexico, and that the members of the last committee numbered similar acts. The three prisoners were executed in San Lazaro Square the same evening, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, in the presence of two of the prisoners was found a list of forty persons who were to be kidnapped. A Mexican warrant has been started against the organization which is extensively obtain money by false and forged checks. The offenders who have been implicated in this affair are known as "The Stockbrokers' Band."

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

The Democratic Contest the Functions of a Rising Party—Impossibility of Carrying States—Free Coinage of Silver Except Chemically—Enough Republicans Remaining to Control.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 23.—Hon. John Sherman addressed a large Republican meeting in this city this evening. In reviewing the Baltimore platform, he claimed that the Democratic Party had abandoned its former position and adopted an essentially Republican platform, thus approving and acquiescing in all the great measures and reforms adopted by the Republican Party. In regard to the seventh plank, denouncing repudiation, the Senator said this is a voluntary renunciation of all resolves and threats made by the Democratic leaders, that in some form or under some device the plighted faith of the nation would be violated. The shadow of repudiation, which clung to us like the shirt of Nessus, from the example of some of the States, has impressed the rate of interest on all our public securities, and, accompanied by open threats of the Democratic leaders, has cost the people of the United States enough to build half a dozen Pacific Railroads. These sentiments in a Democratic platform read like the sentimental slop of a Grace episode. If all these glorious resolves are so good now, why were they not made one, two or three years ago? What more or more to carry into effect the principles, contained in them, and to adjust the claims of these two great servants of civilization. Is approves of the liberal amnesty already granted to the rebels, and promises to make it universal as soon as public safety will allow. Every promise made in the past has been fulfilled, and the promise made in this platform would be fulfilled. The Liberal Republican defection, he thought, was caused by minor differences, or petty disappointments, but the masses would stand by the old party. He spoke of the results attained by Grant's Administration, and compared them with the petty personal charges against the President. He said if it would help better to bring in office a hungry horde to effect reform in appointments to office. Though eager now, how many would be Liberal Democrats when they fail in their ambition?

Should Greeley take the oath of office, he would swear to veto any act of Congress that does not meet his approval. He could not speak of a Democratic platform in such a manner, and yet he contrived, and penned by his own hand, a plank of a platform by which he agrees that, in no event, will he perform the duty of a President on any bill that affects the taxes imposed upon the people, to the contrary.

The Senator (Sherman) referred to the Democratic arguments of centralization and States rights. The latter had been surrendered by that party, and their leader (Greeley) went further for extending the powers of the National Government than any man dead or living except Alexander Hamilton. Senator Sherman then entered into a history of Grant's Administration, alluding to the differences with Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz, the charges in regard to San Domingo, the sale of arms to France, military rings, &c., speaking strongly in defense of the President, and closed with a searching appeal to the people that the results of a Republican Administration to follow the wild vagaries of a party headed by Greeley and supported by an unnatural coalition of all the hungry elements of disorganized parties.

AUSTRIA.

Proclamation of the Trade Mark Treaty with the United States.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Trades-mark Convention between Austria and the United States went into effect today. The Fesch journals express gratification that President Grant's proclamation, declaring the treaty in force, was officially promulgated in the Hungarian, as well as in the English and German languages, regarding the incident as a tribute to their nationality.

ALDERMAN "BILLY" M'MULLIN.

A Desperado Shot by Another in Philadelphia—Condition of the Alderman Precarious.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Last night, Wm. McMullin, of the Fourth Ward, was shot in the breast by Hugh Mara, one of the recently-pardoned convicts, and is not expected to recover. The shooting took place in a tavern adjoining the Moyamensing Fire-boss House, where the anniversary exercises of the company were in progress. The Aldermen had followed a man for the theft of a bonnet into the tavern.

The condition of Alderman McMullin is critical, and the physicians say that the ball will prove fatal. The report that the ball was extracted is incorrect. Hugh Mara, who shot Mr. McMullin, is still at large, and it is supposed that he has escaped from the city.

Conjectures as to the Motive of the Attack—Condition of the Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—There are many rumors rife concerning the shooting of McMullen, but nothing definite is known. For some time past there has been a division in the ranks of the Moyamensing Association, the young members, led by Alderman Frank Devlin, being in favor of the sale of the property, while the older ones, marshaled by Alderman McMullen, favored keeping up the organization. It is now stated that Dougherty, a prison companion of Mara, was of the gang that aided in the escape of the wounded murderer. While investigations into the recent efforts to find Dougherty have proved unavailing. The attending physicians, as late hour to-night, pronounced the wounded man in a critical condition.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 24—1 A.M.—The low barometer that was Monday night in Iowa has moved over Lake Huron, and now extends from Pennsylvania north into Canada; rain and cloud have prevailed north and east of Indiana; local rains have also fallen in Dakota; barometer has risen decidedly from Texas to Georgia; north and west winds with numerous areas of light rain and cloudy weather have been reported from Lake Huron southward to Arkansas, but clearing weather is now extending over this region; local storms in Tennessee afternoon apparently moving from Kansas eastward.

PROBABILITIES.

Partly cloudy but pleasant weather prevail on Wednesday from Pennsylvania and the upper lakes southward to the Gulf. Cloudy weather extend over New-England and Canada, clearing away by Wednesday night.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather in England is wet, but favorable to the growing crops.

Major Seaforth Ramsey, aged eighty-two, the oldest pay-master in the United States Navy, died in Georgetown yesterday.

The American Philological Association commenced its session in Cincinnati yesterday, in session Prof. Brown University.

Daniel Marsh, of Walpole, N. H., committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself.

John J. Kelley, a merchant and member of the Georgia Legislature from Savannah died on Monday night after a brief illness.

Judge John Bath, a California pioneer, a native of Penn, died of apoplexy at Placerville, Cal., on Monday.

Mark F. Wentz, a well-known citizen of Charlestown, Mass., died suddenly on Monday of paralysis.

A report is circulated that the white settlers of the forks of the Skeena River in British Columbia, have been all murdered by Indians.

The body of a man named Cady was found on Loups Fork, opposite Grand Island, Nebraska, on Monday, shot and stabbed. No clue to the murderers has been found yet.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Warne, the English correspondent who was found dead on Saturday, is Geneva, Switzerland, was not murdered, but that his death was the result of an accident.

By the fall of a hoisting machine at Mosher & Streeter's foundry in Cincinnati yesterday morning, Julius Urlich, brother of the proprietor, was killed and three of the employes seriously injured.

WASHINGTON.

An Explicit Denial of the Slanders of Carl Schurz.

The Record of a Greeley Reformer—Movements of the President—Visit from Hon. Reverdy Johnson—Republican Enthusiasm—A New Campaign Document.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Schurz's speech at St. Louis has received no attention here, except in that part where he accuses the President of having tried to bribe him in the San Domingo affair. This is not a new charge. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz have repeated it in a general way a half score of times. Mr. Schurz may be sincere in his belief that the President was knowing and advising to some propositions made to him in the San Domingo matter, but that is open to be doubted. As will be seen by the absolute denial published through the Associated Press, the whole story is without any foundation in fact. In addition to a broad denial of the charge it may be said that great surprise is manifested here at the unusual character of the statements made by Mr. Schurz. Nothing of the kind ever was done within the knowledge of any member of the Administration, and no one can conjecture what and to whom Mr. Schurz refers. Most curiously but no anxiety will be relieved, if he will fulfill his promise and publish fuller information. The other parts of his speech have been repeated in the Senate Chamber till even the eloquence and reputation of the speaker could not get an audience without previous advertisement and the promise of a change of programme.

THE RECORD OF A RECORMER.

The Albany Postmaster (Filkins) that was but is not, who has come down to the Old North State for Greeley and Fenton, deserves mention as a Reformer. He was appointed at Albany early after the beginning of Grant's Administration, to succeed a Johnson appointee. He secured the name of a great many citizens of Albany to the papers representing to them that he would introduce reform. Afterward he got into trouble about a return of false vouchers, but the charges appear not to have been sustained. At any rate he succeeded in adjusting his accounts with the Government, so that no loss was sustained. But his management of the Post-office was so incompetent, and it was charged corrupt, that many of those who had first indorsed him withdrew their indorsements or signed papers begging for his removal. It was said, among other things, that he had an arrangement with W. G. Wood, by which all applicants for positions were turned over to him to trade with, and those were employed who were willing to give from $100 to $200 each for appointments, that Wood kept half of the money so received, and gave the other half to Filkins. He was understood to be in a ring which made money by robbing Federal office-holders in such ways as this. When the effort was making to have him replaced by a man who would reform such abuses, he ordered his letter-carriers, while in their official duties, to take around the petitions to solicit signers. The carriers demurred, and explained their unusual conduct by saying they had to obey orders or lose their places. This Filkins, no doubt, will prove one of the "friends" that Mr. Greeley knows better than his traducers do. He and Wood and Blumenberg are the kind of "carpet-baggers" Mr. Greeley is just now furnishing North Carolina.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and Gen. Porter will probably remain here no longer than till to-morrow night, when they will return to Long Branch. The President and his family go to Niagara Falls next week.

CHEERING REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

The Republican Committee here is in the constant receipt of letters giving the most encouraging facts in regard to the political situation. The news from North Carolina continues exceedingly, and a large majority is regarded certain against the free-trade candidate of the Democracy.

WHAT GREELEY KNOWS.

The pamphlet giving an account of what Mr. Greeley knows, being choice extracts from the New-York Tribune, will be ready for distribution to-morrow or in a day or two. It has been collated and edited by a careful hand, and is the richest campaign document ever produced in this country. There never has been a question about which Mr. Greeley has not known something on every side, and this pamphlet gives such knowledge of his in his own language, and so cannot be open to the charge of misrepresentation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AN EXPLICIT DENIAL OF SCHURZ'S SLANDER.

The charge made last evening by Senator Schurz, in his St. Louis Speech, to the effect that he had been offered official patronage by President Grant, or his friends, to vote against his convictions of duty in regard to the annexation of San Domingo, was laid before the President by Secretary Belknap, on General Grant's arrival here this morning. The President pronounces the whole statement, so far as it attempts to reflect upon him, as absolutely untounded in fact. In no way was any one ever authorized to tender to Mr. Schurz or any other Senator, the control or use of any patronage for his approval or the San Domingo annexation policy or any other measure of this Administration. The President expresses his earnest desire that Mr. Schurz will at once publish the letter which he claims to have in relation to the pretended offer, in order that he may see the light thrown upon the Senator, it may lead to a full exposure of the dishonest motives and character of such person.

JACOB THOMPSON.

The letter of Jacob Thompson to J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, found among the Confederate archives, and published in the report of the Committee, shows that Thompson was the regularly authorized agent of the Confederacy, both for the purpose of procuring the burning of New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and for organizing a counter-revolution at the North. For these purposes Thompson and his associates, Clay, Holcombe, and Sanders, were supplied with a million dollars in gold, and, in furtherance of their schemes, they were in communication with residents at the North, and met some of them personally at Niagara. The St. Albans raid and the attempt to free the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, were planned by them. It is said that this letter possesses the greatest public interest of all the documents which have thus far been examined. It is very long and details with minuteness the proceedings of Thompson and his associates in Canada. Johnson's Island, were among the results

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for real estate was quite active yesterday, Tuesday, July 23.

At the Exchange William Kennedy sold by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, all the right, title and interest of John M. Reinmets in and to the premises situate on the north-east corner of Mulberry and Worth streets, comprising an irregular-shaped lot having a frontage on Mulberry street of 41.8½ feet, and a new five-story iron-front store in a forward state of completion. The plaintiff purchased it for the sum of $4,700.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot 25.6 by 90.5 in rear on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, and that of the two houses and lots adjoining to Saturday, July 27.

The following legal sales are advertised to be held to-day, Wednesday, July 24:

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. C. Beckwith, Esq., referee, the two lots of land, 44 by 100, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 86.6 feet south of Third-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 129 and 131 West Fifty-first-st., 75 feet 8 inches south of Broadway, 40 by 99.5 by 40 by 92.10.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, July 23, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennedy.

A three-story and E.A. iron 16 and 18 Mulberry-st., N.e. corner of Worth-st., 41.8¾x57.7, rear irregular, all right, title and interest of John M. Reinmets.....$4,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 23.

Bowling Green, s. s., 102.5 ft. e. of 77th-av., 22.9x74.1 [illegible] Bowling Green, 24.6 ft. in rear; Thirteenth-st., No. 1, 76th-av., n. s., 84 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x [illegible]

[illegible]-st., s. s., No. 223 West, 22x100.10.....22,000

[illegible]-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5.....21,000

[illegible]-st., s. s., 125.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.....7,500

[illegible]-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.9x100.5, h. and l.....20,000

[illegible]-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 8 s. e. corner Morningside-av., 20x100.11.....5,750

[illegible]-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x99.11, h. and l.....22,500

[illegible]-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x99.11, h. and l.....22,500

87th-st., s. s. corner Madison-av., 11.1x100.8.....11,000

84th-av., s. e. corner 119th-st., 100.10x100.....21,000

84th-st., n. s., commencing 175 ft. w. 11th-av., 25x102.....104,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, Nos. 69, 71, 73, 5 rooms, 10 years, per year.....$11,500

Madison-st., No. 271, 9 7-12 years, per year.....1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS No. 17 Worth-st., between Broadway and Church-st., running through to Mott-st., near Canal-st.; the lot is 25x100 feet, building 25x100 feet; is six stories high built in the most substantial manner; is suitable for any light manufacturing business having good light on all sides; for sale by the first-proof; terms very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

A DRESS REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 228 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Opposite the "Jay Homestead," and within two miles of Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, one of the most beautiful residences of the State, perfectly healthy and free from all objections, a gentleman's country seat.

The place contains about forty-six acres of the land, with numerous building sites of great beauty; a stone house, partly furnished and ready for occupancy; with fifteen rooms with all the conveniences of a city house; water supplied by a wind-mill; fine orchards, fruits, cellars, stables, carriage-house, &c.

Will be sold low, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house between 30th and 36th sts., near the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, corner William and Beekman sts., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres of wood-land, with never-failing living water; the house and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the village of Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and free from mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 78 Nassau-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 40 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF ITS VALUE, on easy terms, an elegant country-seat at Albany, N. Y., consisting of 100 acres of land, commanding a beautiful mountain view; large mansion of brick and stone, with 20 rooms; gas, water and modern conveniences; barns and stables, boat-houses, bath houses, fountain, large lake of pure spring water, &c.; forty acres of this land are in the city limits. Inquire of CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—HEALTHFUL, QUIET, ACCESSIBLE.

At South Norwalk, Conn., near depot, churches and schools, a nice house, with pleasant grounds; especially desirable for invalids or sickly children. Inquire at FRANK A. FERRIS, Nos. 284, 286 and 288 Mott-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PARK AND NEW dwelling at Staten Island, that cost $100,000, can be had for $50,000; suitable for a gentleman's residence, or a large boarding-school or institute; will be sold or exchanged; house contains fifty rooms. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FLUSHING, TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern conveniences; gas, water, unmixed street; price only $6,000; terms very easy. Address, Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. SMALLWOOD & QUARTERMAN, formerly Bleek well & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cross sts.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE.—All seeking homes in rain delightful and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY ON VERPLANCK'S POINT, HUDSON RIVER, WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, At EXCHANGE Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The beautiful residence and grounds (about 112 city lots) of the late John Henry, Esq., five minutes' walk from the landing and one mile from depot (Montrose station). Mansion of 15 rooms, splendid orchard, grapevines &c. Fine brick mansion 40 feet square, bath-room, coal-cellars, &c., &c.; barns, carriage-house, stables, &c.; terms liberal. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WITHIN ONE and one-half minutes' walk of McComb's Dam Bridge, and one-quarter of an hour's drive of Central Park, one of the most desirable furnished houses to be met with. The ground contains of two and a half acres; the house is large, containing seventeen rooms; fine billiard-room, all fully and handsomely furnished; the carriage-house is large, with stable-room for six or seven horses; the view of the surrounding country is magnificent, perfectly healthy, and in all respects suitable for the residence of any gentleman who desires a country residence within easy access of the City by private conveyance. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, or E. B. DALY, No. 118 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDING NOW building corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place, between 11 and 4 o'clock. Also, for sale or to lease, the House No. 203 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE OF $15,000 OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on THIS DAY (Wednesday) and THURSDAY, July 24 and 25, at 10 o'clock each day, at their sale-rooms, 817 Broadway, the entire collection of American and European oil-paintings, being in part the productions of our most favorite artists, among which will found examples by

W. Hart.	J. Cropsey.	David Johnson.
J. Lambdin.	J. E. Cauldwell.	John Pope.
C. H. Chapin.	J. Chamberlain.	De Brae sier.
Moorhead.	P. A. Silva.	J. O. Eaton.
George Smith.	J. Wilkinson.	W. M. Brown.
Z. Soldi.	H. Williams.	W. M. Brown, jr.
J. G. Brown.	P. Willcox.	Oberbeck.
Van Severdonck.	J. B. Bristol.	S. Coleman.
	W. D. Carter, art.	others.

The above are now on exhibition with catalogue.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Fallsington, Bucks County, Pa., on THURSDAY, July 25, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Capt. C. A. Allibone, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of Wagon Harness, Wagon Wheels, and many other articles not enumerated, and also Horses and Mules.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the quartermaster's offices in the principal cities on the sea-coast.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

Depot Quartermaster-General's Office, Philadelphia.

EDWD. A. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BROWN & SACCHERI, 56 COENTIES SLIP, THURSDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, within their sales-room, fresh Palermo Nocies, Messina and Menton Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Ismailia. The fruit will be ready for examination on Wednesday, 4 o'clock P. M., on pier No. 9 North River.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY," STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 28, 1872, and the Commissioners of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $82,326,020, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached amounting to $3,000,000 is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 10th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873.....$180,000 00

Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880.....1,167,000 00

Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1881.....250,000 00

Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1882.....240,000 00

Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1890.....220,000 00

Seven Per Cent. Court House Bonds, due July 1, 1871.....200,000 00

Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1882.....33,000 00

Total.....$3,090,000 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,360,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

$150,000 First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the

PATERSON & NEWARK R. R. CO.,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE

ERIE RAILWAY CO.

These bonds are due in 1878, interest payable January and July by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Price 85 and accrued interest. For sale by

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO., NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT 70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway." In accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box*," which act was submitted to the people at the general election held therein in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; consequently, the *debt of the State cannot be increased*, except by the amending of the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by special indorsement in a certain mortgage on every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also provided that the faith and credit of the State are specially and legally pledged for the payment of and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed as per in 1900, inclusive.

WILLIAMS & MORTWICK,

Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 20-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 20-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS: DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN CONVERTIBLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, free of State and Government taxes.

WARREN RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by lessee, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

ERIE AND PITTSBURG EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, free of Government and Pennsylvania State taxes.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and also by the Evansville Railroad Company.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

Of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000.

SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President.

CHESTER DICKEY, Vice-President.

Pay Four per Cent. per annum on deposits, which may be checked for as with bank.

Pay Five to Seven per Cent. per annum on deposits on time from three to twelve months, these certificates of deposit, loan on Government and other first-class marketable securities; also on merchandise and available personal property.

Negotiate loans on City or interior mortgages, of State, City, Railroad and other securities, on commission. Buy and sell marketable securities and commercial paper, on commission. Receive deposits, allow interest from date of deposit. Address, Post-office Box 5,284, New-York, or call at office, No. 161 Broadway.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

THE MONTCLAIR IS AN DIRECT AND SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the same basis and are GUARANTEED. It is a first mortgage, running direct from the City of New-York. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We recommend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., No. 25 PINE-ST.

THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $30,000 TO THE MILE (or about $2,000 per month), are now offered for sale at par and accrued interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Owego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Owego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we have seen no assurance the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Owego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchange for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM B. DODGE, of New-York, President.

SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All negotiations taken at Board prices in exchange for Currency, and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD, ISSUED FOR $30,000 PER MILE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; from its purchasers and now being paid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Railroad, which connects with the Erie at Athens. The FUNDING and ultimate delivery of the remainder of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it now accumulates and will continue to accumulate a large tonnage of coal until the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the richest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the purchaser as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (Late City of Versailles & Co.) SAMPL. D. DAVIS.

$150,000.—BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with right per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES D. HARMON, Agent, At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At 85 per cent. and accrued interest.

TRUSTEES:

MOSES TAYLOR, of the City Bank.

WM. E. DODGE, (Great Northern Railroad.)

JOHN A. STEWART, of the Union Trust Company.

WM. H. OSBORN, International.

The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile on completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, and the cash subscription was paid in on the stock. Deposit to the credit of $1,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders of the roads.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 7 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

Both companies will be found to be far in excess of having been built, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 23 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, Pr. sident of Joint Board.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., June 18, 1872.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in said City, on THURSDAY, the 25th DAY, July 25, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of said Company, of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the consolidation of the interest and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of which made in August last, A.D. 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

COUPONS OF THE ILLINOIS AND SOUTHERN IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS wanted by

HENRY BROS., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. FREE FROM INVESTMENT.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed and in operation 240 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the shortest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, being part, 95 and accrued interest in currency.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 19 Pine-st., New-York.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 3, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 10, 1872.

25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.

25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.

25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid when issued, or subscription void.

The work already on hand consists of bridges for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, nearly TEN PER CENT. FREE FROM INVESTMENT, SIX

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC.....BALTIC.....GERMANIC.
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden—extensive power each.

Sailing from New-York every SATURDAY, from Liverpool every THURSDAY, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java.....Wednesday, July 24	Partha.....Saturday, July 27
Celtic.....Wednesday, July 31	Oceanic.....Saturday, Aug. 7
Russia.....Wednesday, Aug. 11	Abyssinia.....Saturday, Aug. 14
Cuba.....Wednesday, Aug. 18	Batavia.....Saturday, Aug. 21
Republic.....Wednesday, Aug. 25	Algeria.....Saturday, Aug. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10 additional. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can buy prepaid certificates here at these rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Sweden, India, Australia, China, Japan.

Return Tickets issued at reduced rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For passage or plans and all other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York, or to agents of the Company located throughout the Continental ports.

J. B. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Cabin passage, $80 and upward, according to accommodation. Steerage passage, $30, currency. Steerage passengers booked to all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for sale at low rates. Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java.....Wed'day, July 24	Parthia.....Sat'day, July 27
Celtic.....Wed'day, July 31	Wyoming.....Sat'day, Aug. 7
Russia.....Wed'day, Aug. 11	Abyssinia.....Sat'day, Aug. 14
Cuba.....Wed'day, Aug. 18	Batavia.....Sat'day, Aug. 21
Republic.....Wed'day, Aug. 25	Algeria.....Sat'day, Aug. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10. Steerage, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can buy prepaid certificates here at these rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Sweden, India, Australia, China, Japan.

Return Tickets issued at reduced rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For passage or plans and all other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

P. H. RABY, Agent.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO'S. PANAMA LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND GRENADA; AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO; CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave PIER 42, foot of Canal-st., every other day, at 12 o'clock noon. See the day posted.

July 26—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, as above, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer MAGDALENA, Capt. Cousins, at Kingston, Jamaica. Through passengers for Panama will leave Aspinwall on the arrival of the steamer from New-York.

Steamers leave Aspinwall for Panama and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Steamer leaves Panama for Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Magdalena, Guaymas and Cape St. Lucas and also connecting for all Central American ports, touching at San Blas, Tuesday, July 27, and every following Tuesday. Departure from Panama for all way ports to Mazatlan inclusive, on the arrival of the Atlantic Steamship, about the 5th of each month.

Through tickets to Japan and China, and through bills of lading given for freight to Yokohama, Hong-Kong and Shanghai, via Panama, connecting at San Francisco with the Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be despatched from New-York the 20th, 25th and 30th of every month.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for freight only at the Company's office, No. 2 Bowling-green.

E. S. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZILS.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....July 5
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Aug. 5
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 5

These splendid steamers are made on purpose for this service, and sail all the Thames, Port, Portsmouth, Dover and Calais mail steamers. For freight or passage apply to

C. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Havana Mail Steam-ship Line. Steamer leaves Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., every 4th Wednesday, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, Wednesday, July 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Thursday, Aug. 19

For freight or passage apply to

ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 29 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT.—The new steamer CITY OF HAVANA will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., instead of Saturday, 24th.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st.

POSTPONEMENT.—The new steamer CITY OF HAVANA will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., instead of Saturday, 24th.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY,
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1875,
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, from Landing at Harlem, 126th-st. and Second-ave., 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 129th-st., 125th-st., Astoria and Hell Gate, leave Harlem—6, 6 & 9, 10 & 11 A. M., 2, 3 & 4, 5, 6 & 9 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 11th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 125th-st., 129th-st. and Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—8:15, 7, 8 & 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2 & 3, 4:15, 5 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 11th-st. and Harlem—Leave Peck-slip, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The A. M. boat from Harlem, and 8:45 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 11th-st.

Peck-slip open from 7 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Schools and parties taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M., and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Steinway and Astoria, connecting at Astoria with Central Park and Ferry Park at 92d-st., New-York, and Ferry Park at North New-York, and Ferry Park at 92d-st., Long Island City.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. H. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Fairhaven, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points North. Promenade deck over every saloon. Staterooms unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Meals not to be found on any other route. Fare, including meals and stateroom berth, $1 50. Excursion tickets, $2 50.

Tickets and state-rooms can be secured, and baggage checked to all points, at the office of the Company, No. 3 Bowling-green, and at the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 20, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The largest and most magnificent River steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave Albany at 5 P. M. Tickets at 50 Courtlandt-st. and 41 North River, and at the office on the boat. Out of Canal, one block from the boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE

Boats C. VIDBARD, and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 30th-st. at 9:45, landing at Yonkers, Ferry, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburgh, good for one day, $1.

Excursion tickets for all points, at reduced rates.

Special trains to Saratoga and Stamm every evening.

STEAMER SEA BIRD FOOT FRANKLIN-st.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., July 19.....6:00 A. M.	Mon., July 19.....2:00 P. M.
Sun., July 11.....7:00 P. M.	Sun., July 11.....2:00 P. M.
Tues., July 13.....6:00 A. M.	Tues., July 13.....2:00 P. M.
Wed., July 14.....7:00 A. M.	Wed., July 14.....11:00 A. M.
Thurs., July 15.....7:30 A. M.	Thurs., July 15.....11:00 A. M.
Fri., July 16.....8:00 A. M.	Fri., July 16.....2:00 P. M.

STEAMER HERO FOOT FRANKLIN-st.

FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 17.....2:00 P. M.	Wed., July 17.....6:00 A. M.
Fri., July 19.....7:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 15.....2:30 P. M.
Sat., July 20.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, July 16.....2:30 P. M.
Mon., July 22.....6:00 A. M.	Tues., July 20.....6:00 A. M.
Wed., July 24.....11:00 A. M.	Tues., July 20.....2:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 25.....6:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 22.....6:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK, DARIEN, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Darien and Stamford Valley Railroads.

The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 1, SOUTH BERGEN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with Railroad trains at Norwalk, Darien and Litchfield. Returning, leaves Norwalk on the arrival of the Railway and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 00.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy—Steamers BOWDITCH, SIDE and THOMAS POWELL, leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Rector-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Caldwell's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park. Connects with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR ESOPUS, LANDING AT COCKLEBY, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park—The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 5 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Rector-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—

The beautiful steamboat NELLIE WAYE leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 1, SOUTH BERGEN, at 4 P. M. and 10:45 A. M. every MONDAY, Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Esopus and all Hudson River landings at Cozzens', West Point and Cornwall—Steamer EMMA POWELL, Capt. Vesey—at Pier No. 41, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East, Connecticut and Connecticut Railroad—Pier 41 North River—Steamer Connecticut at 12 noon and 11 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH—Steamer NEW-HAVEN, Pier 41 North River, at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS WARRANTED, HALF price; Guipure Lace Hats, $10, worth $20; Real Lace Hats, $25, worth $50; Ostrich Tips, all kinds. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Don't make mistake. Save this.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, July 5, trains will leave Jamaica, City as follows:

WEST BAY STATIONS—From Jamaica—8:00 A. M. Greenport Express.
8:47 A. M. Greenport Express.
9:47 A. M. Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
2:00 P. M. Way-train for Hempstead.
4:00 P. M. Greenport Express.
4:47 P. M. Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.

EAST BAY STATIONS—From Jamaica—8:00 A. M. Babylon, Islip, Sayville, Patchogue, Bellport, Moriches, Riverhead, Sag Harbor Branch and intermediate stations.
9:47 A. M. Way-train for Babylon and intermediate stations.
2:00 P. M. Way-train for Babylon and intermediate stations.
4:00 P. M. Express-train for Patchogue, Bellport, Moriches, Riverhead, Sag Harbor Branch and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. Way-train for Babylon and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellisville at 8:53 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Leave Middletown at 8:40 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Monticello at 6:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent Western Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 21, 1875. Through Trains will leave as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9:00 A. M.—Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:05 A. M.—Mail for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Plattsburgh and Montreal.

3:30 P. M.—Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 8:0 P. M.

4:00 P. M.—Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to Montreal and Ogdensburg.

5:00 P. M.—Fast Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Plattsburgh and Montreal.

6:00 P. M.—Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M.—Fast Express, with sleeping-cars for Chicago via both Lake Shore and Grand Central Route, arriving in Chicago next morning. Also for Cleveland and Toledo via Lake Shore.

11:00 P. M.—Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

O. H. KEDDICK, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
U. R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.
FOR CAPE MAY.

A fast express train will leave stage entrance, foot of Desbrosses-st. and New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:30 P. M.

Returning, will leave Cape May at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Regular tickets to Cape May.....$5
Excursion tickets to the round trip.....$8

Baggage checked through to Cape May.

JNO. E. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger trains leave, in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight receivers at Pier No. 2, North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1875.

5:30 A. M.—Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

9 A. M.—Express—Mail for Ellisville, Liberty Falls and intermediate stations.

10:30 A. M.—Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M.—Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellisville and Liberty Falls.

6:10 P. M.—Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M.—Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellisville at 8:53 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Leave Middletown at 8:40 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Monticello at 6:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent Western Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 21, 1875. Through Trains will leave as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9:00 A. M.—Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:05 A. M.—Mail for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Plattsburgh and Montreal.

3:30 P. M.—Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 8:0 P. M.

4:00 P. M.—Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to Montreal and Ogdensburg.

5:00 P. M.—Fast Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Plattsburgh and Montreal.

6:00 P. M.—Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M.—Fast Express, with sleeping-cars for Chicago via both Lake Shore and Grand Central Route, arriving in Chicago next morning. Also for Cleveland and Toledo via Lake Shore.

11:00 P. M.—Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

O. H. KEDDICK, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
U. R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.
FOR CAPE MAY.

A fast express train will leave stage entrance, foot of Desbrosses-st. and New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:30 P. M.

Returning, will leave Cape May at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Regular tickets to Cape May.....$5
Excursion tickets to the round trip.....$8

Baggage checked through to Cape May.

JNO. E. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY, SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 28, 1875, trains will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. and foot of Liberty-st., New-York, as follows:

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail for Ellisville, Liberty Falls and intermediate stations.

10:30 A. M.—Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M.—Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellisville and Liberty Falls.

6:10 P. M.—Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M.—Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove, and Locust Valley Junction, Hempstead Branch, 8:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Express for Greenport, Sayville, Patchogue, Bellport, Moriches, Riverhead, Sag Harbor Branch, 9 A. M. Express for Locust Valley and Hempstead Branch, 9:45 A. M. Express for Babylon, Sayville, Patchogue, Bellport, Moriches, Riverhead, Sag Harbor Branch, 4:30 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express, 6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.

Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st. Baby Buggy, Stateroom later than James-slip.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove, and Locust Valley Junction, Hempstead Branch, 8:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Express for Greenport, Sayville, Patchogue, Bellport, Moriches, Riverhead, Sag Harbor Branch, 9 A. M. Express for Locust Valley and Hempstead Branch, 9:45 A. M. Express for Babylon, Sayville, Patchogue, Bellport, Moriches, Riverhead, Sag Harbor Branch, 4:30 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express, 6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.

Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st. Baby Buggy, Stateroom later than James-slip.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Aggregate Amount Received, so Far, $12,218.

Organization of Three Relief Districts Completed.

Systematic Visitation in all the Down-Town Wards.

Description of the Bureaus—How the Work is to be Performed—Scenes Among the Poor—The Missionary Effort.

The contributions to the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund continue to come in a steady stream, and it is evident that the public are in favor of our movement to create a permanent fund for the benefit of children in the future as well as in the present. We received yesterday forty-three subscriptions, amounting in all to $969 80, which sum carries the Fund up to an aggregate of $12,218. Judging from the number of contributions already received, it is safe to assume that the total amount sent in will enable us to commence a permanent fund with a handsome nucleus, and there are already $9,000 deposited. The people in every part of the country are interested in this movement, and money comes to us by every mail from different parts of the Union, as well as from residents of the City.

The following were the contributions received yesterday:

Guests at Health House, Schooley's Mountain Spring, N. J.	$200 00
Norman Dodge	100 00
M. A. C.	100 00
Parker, Wilder & Co.	100 00
John Byers	50 00
Lorine Andrews & Son	50 00
H. W. R.	50 00
R. M., Seventeenth-street	25 00
Elise	25 00
John Hancock	20 00
Richard S. Howland	20 00
Schlinger Brothers and employes	17 55
Baby, (Stamford, Conn.)	15 00
L. D. L.	10 00
E. R. Robinson	10 00
L. W. J.	5 00
Little Laura	5 00
L. B. Candler	5 00
W. L. Thompson	5 00
Nathaniel Witherell	5 00
Horace B. Bushoys	5 00
G. T., (Rye, N. Y.)	5 00
Laurence and Lizzie	5 00
A Father	5 00
E. L. W. S., Riverdale	5 00
Charlie, Henry and Lulu	3 00
Georgiana, Minnie and Alice	2 00
C. A. M., (Cambridge, N. Y.)	2 00
P., (Narragansett)	2 00
E. M. Bonte	2 00
M., (Narragansett)	2 00
Wilbur, (Owego, N. Y.)	2 00
Miss and Nicholas	2 00
G. U. S., (second contribution)	1 00
Eddie and Mabell	1 00
K. B., (a deaf and dumb lady)	1 00
A widow's mite	1 00
Annie, (Orange, N. J.)	1 00
Eddie, (Orange, N. J.)	1 00
Marie	1 00
Anna W. D.	1 00
Little Belle, West Fifteenth-street	75
A Theological Student	50
Total	$969 80

Received per Mr. John H. Bewley:

Employes Continental Life Insurance Co.	$54 00
Commonwealth Life Insurance Co.	25 00
J. H. B.	15 00
Total	$94 00

RECAPITULATION.

Received direct	$969 80
Per Mr. Bewley	94 00
Total day's receipts	$963 80
Previously acknowledged	11,254 20
Aggregate of fund	$12,218 00

We have also received a small box of lollies from Holbrook, Long Island, intended for the sick children, which will be distributed to our District Superintendents.

A letter was received from Newark, N. J., with $1 from Eddie and Mabell. Fifty cents, mentioned as coming from "Shilly," has not come to hand.

We are today able to announce the organization of three Relief Bureaus, covering all of the crowded neighborhoods of the City. These Bureaus are to be known as the Rivington or East-side, the Down-town and the West-side Districts.

The first district is under the supervision of Mr. Geo. Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house, and includes the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards. Mr. Calder has several experienced visitors acting under his orders, who report to him every case of suffering or distress they discover among the children of the poor. The system of cards and checks already described, as found to work well, and saves a great deal of labor and confusion.

The Down-town District includes the First, Second, Third and Sixth Wards, or Five Points, and is under the control of Mr. Charles O'Connor, the efficient Superintendent of the News-boys' Lodging-house, in Park-place. Mr. O'Connor is now organizing a corps of visitors on the plan suggested by Mr. Calder, and the work of relief in that district will proceed in a methodical manner.

The West-side District consists of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, extending from Broadway to the North River, and lying between Chambers-street and Bleecker. The district has been placed under the care of Rev. A. Wiswall, pastor of St. John's Chapel, who is assisted by thirty volunteer visitors from the St. John's Guild, a benevolent organization. This body of workers have greatly aided the TIMES representatives in their work, and will at once organize on the same system as the other districts. Everybody so far enlisted in the work of relief evinces great enthusiasm in the movement, and the benefits of the fund will now reach all deserving objects in the very neighborhoods where it is most needed.

Each District Superintendent keeps a register of the persons relieved by the TIMES Fund, their condition, and the mode of relief adopted in each case. Hereafter we shall publish a detailed weekly statement of the money expended, together with a brief synopsis of the cases coming under the notice of the visitors.

As yet we have not made any definite arrangements for covering the upper portion of the City, owing to the labor attending the organization of the three important Relief Districts already described. As soon as we find a suitable person to act as Superintendent it will be easy to arrange. The amount of good already accomplished by the relief movement is very great, and there can be no question that much physical suffering has been prevented and several lives saved by the timely assistance afforded by the fund.

In a recent report of the relief movement in the Fifth Ward, mention was made of a little boy named Bernard Devlin, who was ill. As the missionary and TIMES representative were informed that the parents were unable to care for the child, a physician was summoned. It now appears that Mr. Devlin, the father of the child, is not in such circumstances as to need any charitable assistance. The publication of the case has naturally annoyed him, a fact we regret, though the action of the missionary was one of pure kindness, misled by incorrect information as to the financial condition of the family.

THE SUFFERING POOR.

Further Cases of Misery Discovered Yesterday by the TIMES Representatives—Prompt Assistance Rendered.

It is a pleasing fact that the operations of the TIMES Relief Fund for children are becoming so well known among the poorer classes that many applications are being made direct, by the parents, and the children receive instant relief so far as it is possible to render it.

One of the TIMES missionaries, on visiting Desbrosses street on Saturday last, was informed of the sickness of a child named Bernard Devlin. The child appeared very ill, and in order to assist it as speedily as possible, Dr. Taurman was at once sent for. The father, however, being in comfortable circumstances, and not wishing to trespass on a fund that was doing such good work, sent for his own private physician, who found the little one to be suffering from teething, very often the precursor of cholera infantum. In consequence of this action of the parents, the services of the TIMES special physician were not needed.

As many parents in the Fifth and Eighth Wards are willing to take their children to the doctor, (whose time is necessarily much occupied in visiting so many patients,) Dr. Thurman has therefore fixed the time for the reception of patients at from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, on the junction of Canal and Vestry streets. All serious cases will be visited at the houses.

The following are the cases of interest which came before the notice of the TIMES representative yesterday:

Mrs. P——, a widow, residing at No. 98 Hudson-street, was walking, on Monday evening, with her sick child on one of the neighboring piers overlooking the North River, when another mother asked her if the child had been to a doctor. Upon replying that she had been unable to get one, the widow was directed to the office of the Guild at St. John's Church. Upon stating her case an order was at once given upon Dr. Thurman, and yesterday the TIMES representative found the child very much relieved. It appears that Mrs. P—— was one of the victims of the Westfield explosion, having nearly lost her life on that occasion. Up to the present time she has not received one cent from the Company for the injuries sustained by her, and which even now prevent her from earning sufficient to support herself and child.

P. B——, of No. 23 Spring-street, had heard of the TIMES relief fund, and his youngest child being sick, the mother was induced to call at No. 257 Rivington-street, where she stated that her husband, a carpenter, had been out of employment for some time, and that she was in temporary distress in consequence of her child's illness. Dr. Lang was informed of the case, and proper nourishment was promptly supplied for the child. The TIMES representative subsequently found her story to be true, and that the family, consisting of father, mother and two children, resided on the upper floor of a five-story rear building, paying $17 per month for three rooms. The younger child, Frank, aged seventeen months, was found very sick, but the mother said the medicine ordered by the doctor had greatly improved him.

At No. 167 Chrystie-street, was found the widow of a soldier with five children, the second of whom was sick from the heat and want of nourishing food. The latter was promptly supplied, and the case referred to a physician for investigation.

A sad case was found at No. 108 Chatham-street, on the upper floor or garret of a rear building, formerly used as a factory, but subsequently turned into a tenement-house. About a month ago J. N., a laboring man, while working along the piers, fell overboard during a fit and was drowned. He had left home well, and was carried back dead. The effect on the wife was so great that in less than a week she prematurely became a mother, and now three little ones, respectively aged eight years, two years and three weeks, depend wholly upon her for their support. She is yet too feeble to do anything for that purpose, and the movables in their home were gradually disappearing when the case was found by the TIMES missionaries, who reported it worthy of assistance, which was, of course, rendered. The widow has to pay $7 per month for the rent of two rooms in this miserable dwelling. In the same house was found a sick child named Patrick D——, whose father is a longshoreman, and unable to do but little more than keep his family and pay $7 per month rent. Dr. Thurman visited the child, and greatly relieved the symptoms which were superinduced by the heat.

On the top or garret floor of No. 26 Clark-street was found a mother with two young children, one sick from the Summer complaint. The husband, P. M——, is employed on a steam-boat as a deck hand, and adds but little toward the support of the family. The mother, before the child was taken sick, employed some of her time in washing, but was compelled recently to give that up. With $6 50 per month to pay for the rent of two miserable rooms, the aid rendered from the TIMES fund was found very acceptable. Dr. Thurman attended to the sick child.

In the rear basement of the same house was found the family of D. S——, a laborer, whose wife assisted him in helping to pay $6 per month rent by taking in washing. Her child, David, aged eleven months, was taken sick a few weeks ago, and the mother had to give up her washing to attend to the little one. Dr. Thurman was informed of the case, and rendered the necessary medical aid. An order for nourishing food was given for the child.

On the fourth floor, back room, of No. 406 Greenwich-street, one of those wretched tenement buildings which disgrace that thoroughfare, was found R. B——, with a crippled child, aged eight years, and her husband John, out of employment. They seemed in the humblest circumstances, and how the poor creatures managed to pay $7 per month for their wretched home, seems almost a mystery, especially as the woman has been sick for some time past. The case was referred to Dr. Thurman.

No. 1 Hunt-street is a barrack-like building, erected evidently for some other purpose than that for which it is now used. Although let out in tenements, it is totally unfitted for the purpose; yet a large number of families are congregated within it, and on the top floor or sixth story, a poor woman was found bed-ridden with consumption. The husband had been employed as a fireman, as a large establishment, during the recent very hot weather he became overheated and was compelled to leave his work, thus depriving the four children of his earnings. This, added to the loss of maternal care, brought on misery, which was somewhat relieved by the judicious application of the TIMES fund. Dr. Thurman was informed of the condition of the case, and promptly rendered the needful assistance.

Comments of the Press.

From the Socialist (Mo.) Times.

The free picnics given under the auspices of the TIMES, in the City of New-York, to the destitute children of that City are a great success. The TIMES editors have thus shown themselves to be genuine benefactors to their race.

Cincinnati Times.

The New-York TIMES is engaged in a very pleasing piece of philanthropy—that of raising money for excursions for the poor children of New-York. Thus hundreds of little faces are brightened for weeks, after being carried off to the fresh air and green fields of Long Island.

The Orange (N. J.) Journal.

The TIMES continues its work of mercy to the poor children, in collecting money for the purpose of sending these little ones into the country where they may enjoy the fun and frolic of a regular picnic. It will have the blessings of many who were ready to perish.

Waterbury (Conn.) American.

The New-York TIMES has been engineering a philanthropic movement, which we must heartily commend. Is has been raising a fund to give the poor children of that City an excursion and picnic out in the country. There for one day, at least, they can breathe fresh healthy air. About $6,000 have thus far been collected; a sum too small, of course, to afford all the numerous children of those filthy streets even a taste of the charity, still it will do something. It will make many smiles grow on faces that were almost haven before. For one day, at least, it will withdraw scores and hundreds from the pestilential air, and shut from their eyes and care the temptations that surround them on every hand. Many of the children who need this most, are sick and unable to avail themselves of the privilege, and it is proposed to spare a portion of the funds in endeavoring to reach them. We hope the TIMES will succeed in its praiseworthy undertaking, and that in the same direction, to some plan by which the poor districts of our cities shall cease to be the great schools for vice and hotbeds of disease they now are.

Sauve Connu, (our Rochelle.)

The New-York TIMES, which won so proud a position in the esteem of honest men as the fearless champion to whom alone belongs the honor of crushing the Tammany Ring and bringing the corrupt New-York Judges who have disgraced the American name to the eyes of the world to merited punishment; the New-York TIMES, which has had such a able rivals, may say with regard to receipts, now it obtained its reformation, did what not a single one of those rivals were able to do, and is now doing a work of National charity that will add a new leaf to its chaplets.

The magnificent and efficient aid that our paper has not only done yesterday's work in sending out all the poor and suffering in the filthy and crowded streets where they are compelled to herd together more like beasts than human beings, and made their cases known that charity might know where to bestow the aid, but these noble paper men have organized free picnics and excursion parties for the poor from out of the alleys and tenement-houses, so that hundreds of these little reasoning, who never saw the woods and trees and the grass and the fields, have a day's freedom and enjoyment, pure air, and there's a treat that can hardly be conceived of by any but those poor little creatures.

The excursion parties were very large ones, 800 or 900 children at a time, coming from Five Points and other poor and crowded neighborhoods that the indefatigable reporters of the TIMES had thoroughly visited. The expenses were met by voluntary subscriptions, and collected, beside railroad and steam-boat accommodations, a band of music, ice-cream, cakes, ice, base, buns and balls to play with, so that these poor little creatures might have a full measure of innocent enjoyment.

The incalculable good that this act accomplishes can hardly be conceived of at first thought; but the New-York railroad managers, steam-boat owners, and public generally, ably seconded the noble movement of the TIMES, and one day at least has been a bright one to the poor; once they have been clean and breathed the air of heaven free from the stench of the filthy air of the pestilence alley and crowded tenement-house; and once, at least, hundreds of little hearts have been turned from the haunts of vice to beauties of nature.

This truly "great feat of journalism" deserves to be trumpeted the length and breadth of the land, as one of the noblest yet accomplished. Even the ultra Livingston exponent of the City contemporaries of the New-York TIMES should give way before this noble act in a general, cordial and universal commendation in their columns which, however, we grieve to say we look for in vain.

The New-York Daily Witness.

A short time since the TIMES drew attention to the great amount of suffering and want that prevailed among the children of New-York, especially among the neglected offspring of the poorer classes, many of whom were pent up in wretched tenement houses in the unhealthy slums and ill-drained streets. With the energy and vigor which is the exposure of the robberies of the Tammany Ring has given, the TIMES followed up the subject. A staff of skilful reporters was sent out in all directions, who, aided by the various City missionaries and others, were enabled to place before the public facts connected with the neglected children of New-York that were startling in their details. The idea was subsequently given, "a little treat to us, a little wholesome refreshment and a nice excursion, though it occupied but one day in the lives of these little creatures, would prove a benefit in more ways than one." The "Poor Children's Fund" was then inaugurated. Subscriptions from the charitably disposed poured in, and the fund now accrues to $12,218 20, of which the Treasurer reports having expended $1,200 23 in the four picnics which have taken place. The TIMES fund is not to be devoted exclusively for excursions. Relief committees are at work in the different wards, and the sick children are sought for and when found they are either cared for at their homes, or are removed to an hospital. The TIMES deserves praise for the part taken in this noble charity by its representatives. Many ladies and gentlemen have joined with the TIMES staff and the missionaries in their good work.

A PROBABLE MURDER.

The Wagner Mystery—Continuation of the Inquest Yesterday—Circumstantial Evidence Against the Prisoner Nichols.

The inquest on the body of Henry Wagner, which was found floating in the Passaic River, near Belleville, on the 10th inst., was yesterday continued before Coroner Munn, at the Court-house, Newark. Since the adjournment of the inquest, last week, Nichols, who was last seen with Wagner, and in whose conduct there was much to excite suspicion, has been arrested.

A number of articles taken from Wagner's trunk were shown the jury.

Rudolph Karschmuller testified that he had known Wagner, and had seen him on Monday evening, the 8th inst.; Wagner and he had had some conversation when last together, and deceased told him that he had considerable money, though he had just lost $3,000, at the same time allowing a large roll of bank bills; witness identified the pocket-book found on the body as one he had frequently seen Wagner have.

Julius Koer testified that he had seen Wagner on Monday, the 8th inst., and thought he had seen him on Tuesday, but could not be positive; when he last saw him, he was in company with a man whom he did not know, but described as being about six feet in height, and dressed in dark clothing and wearing a black hat.

Louis Wolf testified that he had seen Wagner in Koer's saloon on Tuesday; he remained there only a short time, and was accompanied by a man, a stranger to the witness. He described the man, and discovered Nichols having been brought into the room without attracting attention, identified him positively as the man who was last seen with deceased.

Officer John A. Lewis was next placed upon the stand. He said that Nichols came to him on the afternoon of the 10th or 11th inst., and showed him a gold watch, asking him if he could raise $50 on it; witness, he said, was worth $100; witness had not noticed it particularly, but said it was a gold hunting-case watch, of rather large size; Nichols left him and went into Kellah's jewelry store in order, as he said, to dispose of the watch; witness thought he had never seen Nichols have a watch before.

Alfred Kellah, Julius Koer's partner, identified and positively identified Nichols as the man who had entered his saloon with Wagner, and who had left it a very few moments previous to Wagner's departure. Nichols bore the examination without flinching, and seemed entirely self-possessed. He was unceremoniously removed.

Albert Kellah, of Kellah & Co., Market-street, testified that on Monday two men entered his store, and desired to sell a gold hunting-case watch and chain. He thought the prisoner was one of the men, but was not positively positive in his identification.

Cornelius Tompkins, by permit recalled, identified Nichols as the man whom he had seen with Wagner at Voet's saloon, and also identified Miss Beemer as the person who had called at Voet's saloon for the bundle of clothing left there by Nichols.

Fannie Jones testified that Nichols came to board with her mother on the 1st of July; he occupied a room by himself, and came to the house introduced him as his brother; he came to the house for the last time on Wednesday night, the 9th inst., but went away before breakfast; he had never paid his board-bill; witness had seen the prisoner have a gold watch and chain, but had never seen him have any money. Nichols was fully identified.

Hannah Drake, who boarded at the same house, identified Nichols and corroborated the testimony as to his returning home late and going away before breakfast; she had seen him have a watch some time after he came there; did not think he had it when he first came; also thought that the photograph of Wagner shown did not resemble the man whom Nichols had introduced as his brother; on the other hand she thought the man whom she had seen was one whom she recognized as bearing the name of Conroy.

The inquest was here adjourned until 5 o'clock, when Mr. Carpenter, proprietor of the Union House, where Nichols had stopped on the night following the day on which Wagner was missing, was placed on the stand. He had noticed that Nichols had a watch, but had thought nothing of the fact, and upon hearing suspicions.

Edwin Garrabrant was sworn, and testified that he was a cousin of the prisoner; he had lent him his own watch, which was a gold hunting case, on the Saturday after the Fourth, and it had been returned on the following Monday. (All this was previous to the time when Wagner was missed, and when other witnesses saw Nichols with a watch.)

The balance of the evidence was not of importance. Nichols is uncommunicative, and he has shown no desire to make any statements. The Coroner will, it is believed, fully commit him for trial.

The Intended Eight-Hour Parade Postponed Indefinitely.

A meeting of delegates from the various trades-unions desirous of taking part in the eight-hour parade, proposed to take place on the 1st of August, was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Peter Daly, President of the Working Men's Union, in the chair. The meeting was exceedingly tumultuous, and much irrelevant discussion was indulged in. Many of the delegates desired to postpone the parade until Sept. 18, others wanted it on Aug. 5, and when, at 10½ o'clock, a motion was made to move forward nothing the vexed question, a motion to adjourn sine die was put and carried, and thus ended the question of the great parade for the present.

YACHTING.

The Match Between the Mosa and Grecian Queen Won by the Grecian Queen.

The long-looked-for race between the Mosa and the Grecian came off yesterday, and was witnessed by thousands interested in aquatic sports. The N. Y. T. Oppidoni observed a large number of steamboats over the course, affording them an excellent opportunity of viewing the race, and the William Tiscamer had on board a select party of the friends of the owners of the two boats. The shore along Long Branch was thronged with people, who displayed considerable enthusiasm as the yachts passed.

THE CONTESTANTS.

The challenge issued from the Gracie, a sloop yacht, 58½ feet water-line, 64 feet over all. She was built in 1869 for Mr. William Voorhis, Ex-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, by Mr. Polhemus, of Rysad. She was then sold to Messrs. Johnson and Krebs, and subsequently sold to her present owner, Mr. Samuel J. Colgate. In every race she has been in since she was launched the Gracie has distinguished herself, being considered one of the fastest boats in the fleet. She was sailed by Capt. H. Cobby. The Mosa, Commodore Bolles, of the Bayonne Yacht Club, no sooner heard of the Gracie's challenge than the gauntlet was taken up, the prize determined upon being a cup of the value of $250. The Mosa was built last Spring for Commodore Bolles, the former owner of the Kaiser Wilhelm, by Mr. F. McGilligan, of Perrapoo, and made her appearance early this Spring. Every time she has been out she has given evidence of great speed, winning some races and beating the winners of others she was not entered for. The only occasion on which she has been beaten since she came out, until yesterday, was on the Bayonne regatta, when the Captain, Joseph Ellsworth, defeated her without showing her any mercy. The Mosa is 61 feet water-line, and 70 feet over all. She was sailed yesterday by Capt. William Ellsworth.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

The agreement as entered into between the owners of the competing boats was that they should sail a race from Buoy No. 4, off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward and back, which, according to the direction of the wind yesterday, took them out to Deal, about eight miles below Long Branch. The conditions further provided that allowance of time should be based on the rules of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, thus giving the Gracie an advantage of 1 minute and 40 seconds.

In the morning the sky was overcast, and scarcely a breath of wind stirred, but on reaching Sandy Hook it was found that there was a good breeze blowing outside. No time was allowed to elapse before the two yachts were got in position, and they soon had the signal to

START.

The whistle on board the Tiscamer blew at 12:4 as a signal to get ready, and five minutes after a second whistle gave the signal to start. The Gracie got off first, passing the line at 12:10:30. The Mosa, by using a mizzle in running past the stake-boat, not crossing the line until 12:10:45.

The wind was blowing fresh from the southeast, but in spite of the Mosa's good sailing qualities, she was unable to catch the Gracie.

Running along the Jersey shore they both made good time, keeping well to windward and slightly increasing in the lead. When off the mouth of the Shrewsbury River the Mosa started off on the port tack and crept up on the Gracie, being on a line with her, but fully half a mile to leeward. This advantage she lost by making a long stretch, whereby and here she gained the weather berth, retaining it all the while, and in the end by a mile and a half she was nearly half a mile ahead.

At this point the wind began to freshen, and the Vigen, which, with the Vision, had accompanied the boats to sea, turned back, seemingly afraid of getting into breeze. When off Wesley Hotel the Gracie was nearly a mile ahead of the Mosa, although the latter was doing well. When approaching the stake-boat, off Deal, the wind died out, and a slight rain-storm prevailed, but the yachts managed to creep along, the Gracie still leading the way.

The time of the yachts at the stake-boat as follows:

Gracie, 6:30:0; Mosa, 6:36:0.

After rounding the stake-boat, both yachts started sheets, sending aloft jib and main-topsails and balloon jibs.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The run home was before a free but rather faint wind, the Gracie still leading, although the Mosa crept up well. It was a stern chase and well contested, but the Mosa was not equal to the task, although she reduced the distance between her and the competitor from about 1 mile and a half to nearly a quarter, three the Gracie passing the home-stake by fifty-four seconds only.

The following is the full record of time of the race:

	Start.	Stake-boat.	Home.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Gracie	12 0 30	6 30 0	6 55 54
Mosa	12 10 45	6 36 0	6 55 48

ACTUAL TIME OF RACE.

	H.	M.	S.
Gracie	5	15	24
Mosa	5	15	7

The Mosa having to allow the Gracie 1 minute 40 seconds, the Gracie was declared the winner by 1 minute 16 seconds time allowance.

The judges were Messrs. J. M. Sawyer and W. Kreba. As soon as the race was declared, the Gracie hoisted her whip-pennant, and sailed away joyfully.

At the close of the race an offer was made to sail the race over again, the same course, for $1,000 to $5,000 a side. Friends of the Mosa offering to put up the stakes on the spot. The race will probably come off in September.

Regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club—First Prize Won by the Orion.

The third annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club took place yesterday, and a more suitable day could not have been desired. A lively breeze from the south-east gave promise of a good race, and at 12 o'clock the yachtsmen were all ready for a start. The steamboat Fort Lee, which had been engaged to carry the judges and a few invited guests, was ready at the appointed time, and her cargo waited impatiently for the signal to start.

THE ENTRIES.

The competing yachts were:

FIRST CLASS.	Owner.	Keep length.
Orion	Wm. Hoppock	46.07
Sarah	Wm. McCabe	37.00
Amelia	S. Possours	37.03
Mystery	W. Cooper	35.06
Nettie	R. Youngs	31.06
SECOND CLASS.		
T. J. Crowning	J. T. Thompson	32.06
Isaac	Wm. Hillion	29.00
Miss Louise	Wm. Ramsay	25.00
Carrie	S. M. Simpson	27.00
Sophia Emma	J. M. Varian	27.10
Pilot	Wm. Washington	24.04
Zephyr	J. Kyan	21.00

THE COURSE.

The course was as follows: For first-class sloops, a start between the stake-boat moored on South Brother Island, passing to southward and eastward of Throg's Point buoy, to the northward and westward of Stepping Stones and Gangway buoys, to and around Execution Point buoy, rounding the same from leeward to windward, returning over the same course, passing to westward of the home stake-boat, leaving it on the starboard hand.

For second-class sloops, from the starting point southward and eastward of Throg's Point buoy, to and around the Stepping Stones buoy, rounding the same from leeward to windward, thence home over the same course, passing to westward of the home stake-boat.

THE RACE.

The first whistle was blown at 12:27, and at 12:30:30 the second whistle gave the signal as a start to the first-class sloops, and at 12:45:07 the third whistle was blown for the second-class sloops to start. The first-class sloops got away in the following order: First, Twilight; second, Amelia; third, Mystery; fourth, Sarah, and fifth, Orion. The Mystery and Sarah kept together for some time, but the Orion quickly gained on them, and as Pops Schuyler took the lead. The Zephyr, second-class sloop, took the lead at the start, and was compelled to abandon the race.

The scene on the Sound was beautiful, old tars exclaiming that it was the prettiest sight they had ever seen. The first-class sloops rounded Stepping Stones Buoy in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Sophia Emma	1	45	30
Mary Louise	1	46	0
T. J. Crowning	1	46	30
Sarah	1	46	30
Carrie	1	46	30
Skip Jack	1	46	30

The first-class sloops rounded Sands' Point buoy as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Orion	1	55	30
Amelia	1	57	45
Mystery	1	58	00
Sarah	1	58	00
Twilight	1	58	40

The return home was a splendid sail, the yachts, with the exception of the Orion, keeping close together. The second-class sloops reached the home stake-boat as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Mary Louise	2	15	00
Sophia Emma	2	15	00
T. J. Crowning	2	15	00
Seaman	2	15	15
Carrie	2	15	00
Skip Jack	2	6	30

And the first-class sloops:

	H.	M.	S.
Orion	2	30	00
Mystery	2	32	30
Amelia	2	33	00
Sarah	2	33	00
Twilight	2	3	30

GRAND BLOOMER.

The first prize was won by the Orion after an allowance of twenty-two minutes. The Mystery took the second prize.

The first-class and second-class sloops was awarded to Sophia Emma, who won by nine allowance, the Mary Louise taking the second prize.

The gentlemen who acted as judges were Messrs. P. Hennessy, Capt. William D. Field and Mr. James A. Clark, and the Regatta Committee consisted of S. M. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, John Hilson, W. H. Duckworth and Reuben Ormsby, each gentleman performing his duties in a most satisfactory manner. Excellent music was on board, and furnished delightful music.

Altogether a most enjoyable day was spent, and the regatta was a complete success in every way.

The Fort Lee arrived at Peck-slip at 4½ P. M., having discharged all her living cargo a very few points on the route down from Hoboken.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A fire occurred yesterday in the apartments of T. O. Fuller, in the basement of No. 45 East Nineteenth-street, causing $50 damage.

During Monday night the residence of Wm. H. McCormack, No. 236 West Fifty-second-street, was entered by burglars and $480 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry stolen.

The vocal societies, Bloomingdale Einracht and Scandaria Quartet Club, held a Summer-night's festival at the Cremorne Garden, on Third-avenue, yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon a tin boiler filled with benzine, located in the dyeing establishment of Henry Beasers, No. 290 Sixth-street, and Adolph Peters, who was at work over the boiler, was severely burned about the face and arms.

Charles B. Wilgris, who is charged with embezzling letters from the Post-Office, was admitted to bail in $2,000 yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John B. Frye, a pawnbroker, doing business at No. 219 Third-avenue, was held for examination, in default of $3,000 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of passing canceled revenue stamps.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the attic of the three-story brick building No. 36 Howard-street, occupied by M. Mendelsohn as a cloak-and-suit factory. Damage to stock and building, $600; insured.

John Sullivan, aged five years, of No. 221 Cherry-street, was accidentally killed, last evening, by being run over by a horse-car. Sullivan was playing on the sidewalk in front of No. 75 Pike-street.

Christian Knabe, aged forty-eight, of No. 345 Leonard-street, while asleep early yesterday morning, fell off the fire-escape at the second-story window of his residence, and sustained serious injuries.

Louis Wilson, aged twenty-two months, was run over in front of his parents' residence, No. 493 East Fifty-sixth-street, yesterday, by a coach driven by John McGinnis, of No. 97 First-street, and had both legs broken. The child was taken home, and the driver of the coach arrested.

Last evening, Michael Barry and Michael O'Brien quarrelled in the beer-house of No. 107 Third-avenue. O'Brien seized a razor and cut Barry about the head and arms with it, injuring him severely. Barry was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and O'Brien was arrested.

Edward McCourt, aged twenty-two, of No. 220 West Twenty-eighth-street, while getting off the front platform of car No. 23 of the Belt Railroad, fell, and the wheels passed over both his legs, injuring him seriously. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

On Monday afternoon John Chambers and David Nagle had a quarrel in the saloon in Sixty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, which led to words, which led to blows. Nagle was struck on the head with a shovel, receiving, probably, fatal injuries. Chambers was arrested yesterday, and held to await the result of Nagle's injuries.

Margaret Quinn, who had been arrested for habitual intoxication and locked up at the East Twenty-second-street Police Station, attempted suicide last evening by hanging herself in a cell in which she was confined. She was discovered and cut down before life was extinct. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A deputation of citizens called on President Bowers, of the Health Department, yesterday, and complained very bitterly about the terrible stench created by the offal-boat in the North River, and threatened that unless the Board of Health took prompt measures to abate the nuisance, the people would take the law into their own hands and destroy the boat.

BROOKLYN.

Company H, of the Thirteenth Regiment, have gone to Litchfield, Conn., on the invitation of a military company of that place.

John Millar, who was arrested for forgery, pleaded guilty, yesterday, before an examining Magistrate, and was held for the Grand Jury.

The Committee on Military Affairs made a report to the Board of Supervisors, last evening, on the bids for the new Twenty-third Regiment Armory. The report was laid over.

At noon yesterday Patrick Carey, aged twenty-four years, of No. 109 Prospect-street, was stabbed in the side by a man with whom he was quarrelling in Tillary-street. Carey refused to make a charge. His wound is not serious.

On Monday evening, as several police officers were putting a stop to a street row in Withers-street, near Union-avenue, they were assaulted by one Hughes, who endeavored to incite the mob to acts of violence. Hughes was arrested after a violent struggle.

Wm. Carmody was arrested, yesterday, for stabbing Thomas Clemens in the nap and leg, and Francis Clemens in the back, with a pocket-knife, during an altercation at the Hope Social Club picnic at the Delaplaine House yesterday.

Judge McCue yesterday granted an application for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of George A. Donnell, a supposed lunatic, who formerly kept a saloon at No. 210 Court-street. The application is made by one of Donnell's creditors.

The body of Frank Crowder was found floating in the river at the foot of Washington-avenue yesterday. He was last seen on Sunday morning, at the foot of Rush-street, Williamsburg, in company with William Quick, Geo. F. Cook and Theodore Day, who have been arrested on suspicion.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Andrew H. Bishop, convicted of assaulting his wife, was yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

In the case of Mr. William Watson, of West Chester, who appealed to the Supreme Court against award for damages allowed by the Commissioners of Appraisement, Justices Barnard and Gilbert, at the General Term, dismissed the appeal.

Quite a number of burglaries have been committed in the town of Pelham within the past few days. Among the plunder carried off from the farming-houses of Mr. Gaynor was found business in Wall-street, New-York, from which valuable harness and other property were stolen.

Arrangements have been made for a grand regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, on Saturday next. Four prizes for the respective sums of $100, $60, $50 and $40 are to be sailed for. The course will be ten miles to windward and return, to be sailed according to the rules of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

LONG ISLAND.

Josiah M. Whitney's barn at Astoria, was burned, Monday night, with a part of its contents. Loss about $3,500.

A police force has been stationed at the Long Island Railroad Wharf, on Newtown Creek, Long Island City, for the protection of the workmen who have taken the place of those who struck on Monday.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday a man giving his name as John Minies, was arrested at Vanderbilt Landing by Officer Treat. He was fully identified as the perpetrator of a number of robberies, which have mystified the authorities, and kept the inhabitants of that part of the island in a state of terror for the past two years. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop Bayley, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark, will, it is said, be made Archbishop of Baltimore.

William Wagner, a German, about thirty years old and unmarried, died suddenly at New-Brunswick from the rupture of a blood-vessel on Monday evening. Coroner Henry yesterday held an inquest, and a verdict was found of death from natural causes.

A tug-boat, last evening, ran into the Jersey City ferry-boat John S. Darcy, of the Desbrosses-street line, tearing away a portion of the latter's cabin. The boat was so badly injured that it was necessary to lay her up. No person was injured.

In view of the action of the Board of Works in dismantling the Blood Fertilizing Manufactory of Kelly & Duncan, the proprietors of the obnoxious love placed a guard of forty butchers to watch the premises, and resist any attempt on the action of the Municipal Authorities. Indictments of the citizens will be held, and measures adopted to break up the nuisance.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Merrimack, for Rio de Janeiro—Mr. Somerby, Alfred E. Young, E. F. Brandon, Mrs. Crosby, G. H. Brandon and wife, Mrs. H. H. Calhoun and 2 children, George Brandon, Dr. Jose Marcos, Jesse G. Hale, Charles W. Chase, Samuel Schuyler, Joseph Bryan, Dr. Hermann Steinkopf and wife, Estello Fassaro, W. H. Clay, A. Uhrlaub.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Montana, from Havre, &c.—Mrs. Benedict, W. H. Harris, R. B. Crane, Miss Simple, F. Warbarski, Capt. R. F. Pook, Henry Silsby; Wm. and Andrew Le Roy, Wm. Whitlock, Jr., Geo. D. Wood, A. Lefevre, W. A. Hamilton, Geo. A. Wood, A. Lefevre, W. A. Hamilton, Geo. A. Wood, A. Lefevre, W. A. Hamilton, Geo. A. Wood, A. Lefevre, W. A. Hamilton, Geo. A. Wood, A. Lefevre, W. A. Hamilton, Geo. A. Wood, A. Lefevre, W. A. Hamilton, Geo. A. Wood, A. Lefevre, W. A. Hamilton, Geo. A. Wood, A. L